The Mapleton Item.

VOL. XVI. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1905. NO. 47

LOCAL NOTES.

—Next Tuesday will be St. Valentine's day.

—*The Smart Set* magazine will entertain you.

—Have you read that very interesting magazine, *The Smart Set*?

—Real enjoyment is had when reading that clever magazine, *The Smart Set*.

—Buy your fresh beef, fresh pork and bologna at C. H. Hooper's meat market.

—A. M. Parker visited his daughter in Huntingdon last Sunday.

—Charles W. Swope was the guest of Tyrone friends over Sunday.

—Laundryman David Miller, of Mifflin, was a visitor to Mapleton Monday.

—G. D. Wood and Joseph M. Baker are doing jury duty at court this week.

—B. B. Shore spent a few days of the past week with his sister in Clay township.

—Miss Lillie Wagner, of Clay township, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Frank Yetter.

—Two of James C. Dell's children in Union township are housed with whooping cough.

—B. E. Morrison, of Newton Hamilton, is auctioning off his stock of store goods and will retire from business.

—Miss Mamie Mierley, of Logan township, was a Sunday visitor at A. T. Coder's residence in Union township.

—George G. Hutchison, of Warriorsmark, has been elected vice president of the State Board of Agriculture.

—J. M. Dell and wife and M. F. Chilcote and wife, of Smith valley, visited at the homes of W. H. and A. B. Dell over Sunday.

—Clarence Hall and Don Wright, of Huntingdon, spent Sunday with their grandmother, Mrs. Rachel Wright, in Mapleton.

—Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, of Altoona, and her sister, Miss Bratton, of Ryde, were guests of Bruce Yocum and wife Saturday.

—Mrs. George Palmer and her neice, Miss Blanche Palmer, have been housed for the past ten days, suffering with a throat affection.

—The 13-year-old son of Wm. Reed, of Juniata township, died last Friday from internal injuries received by being kicked by a horse about two weeks ago.

—A bill abolishing capital punishment in Pennsylvania was introduced in the House of Representatives at Harrisburg Monday night by Mr. Riley, of Allegheny.

—Mrs. Jennie Patterson is taking orders for a book entitled, "From Darkness to Light," written by Ex-Priest Bernard Fresenborg, and is meeting with deserved success.

—A protracted meeting was commenced in the M. E. church last Sunday evening and much interest is manifested. The meeting in the U. B. church is still in progress and the interest is unabated.

—John Irvin, Jr., a great-grandson of the late Elliott and Susan Robley, of Mapleton, died at Harrisburg Thursday of pneumonia. He was aged 17 years. The remains were taken to Bellwood Saturday for burial.

—J. T. Dopp, the railroad company's agent at Petersburg, will be placed on the pension list March 1st. He has been agent at Petersburg for the past thirty-two years and will be succeeded by G. E. Henderson, of Union Furnace.

—Mrs. W. G. McConahy and children returned home Saturday evening from a week's visit among friends in Altoona. Mrs. Hayes McConahy and children accompanied them from the Mountain city and will remain some time with friends here.

—While shifting cars on the sidetrack here last Thursday the Mifflin local freight crew wrecked a car loaded with dry sand. The car being so badly damaged that repairs could not be made, it was dragged from the track and thrown over the embankment.

—George W. Shoop, who has been working at the carpenter trade in Chicago for the past seventeen years, arrived in Mapleton last Wednesday for a short visit to his mother and friends. This is his first trip east in seven years but he has not aged in appearance.

—W. H. Mounts, who for the past six months has been superintending the plant of the Parthenia Sand Company in Warren county, returned home last Sunday evening. The extreme cold in northwestern Pennsylvania has caused a suspension of operations at the plant.

—Joseph Grove, a former resident of Union township, died Monday at the home of his son in Woodcock valley. The remains will be brought to Mapleton this evening for interment. Services will be conducted by Rev. Clare. We are without further particulars at this writing.

—The old town of Williamsburg, Blair county, will experience a building boom the coming summer. Chas. M. Schwab has purchased fifty building lots and awarded contracts for the erection of a number of houses. The paper mill is nearing completion and will be put into operation about May 1st.

—Samuel Franklin, the two-months-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Baker, died at the home of the parents in this place at 12.30 o'clock p. m., Monday, February 6, 1905, of congestion of the lungs. The funeral took place from the home of the parents yesterday afternoon, services being conducted by Rev. W. F. Gilbert of the U. B. church. Interment was made in the U. B. cemetery.

—The Bell Telephone company is making arrangements in this state to establish a rural telephone service for the farmers. Six farmers will be placed on a circuit and they will construct and maintain their lines to one of the regular lines of the company, the company to rent them their instruments for a nominal charge of $8 per year. The movement has already been started in Mifflin county.

—M. E. Dell, of Cass township, has been notified by the authorities of his appointment as mail carrier on the route between Mapleton and Latta Grove for the ensuing four years beginning July 1, 1905, at which time daily service will be inaugurated. Mr. Dell has been a faithcarrier and his re-appointment gives general satisfaction. The rural delivery service on this route has not been established.

—At the state department last Friday charters were granted to the Hare's Valley Water company of Union township and to the Aughwick Water company of Mount Union. The applications of Harris, Williams & Bunting, covering all the townships bordering on the railroad between Blair county and Dauphin county which were presented Monday were not granted on account of protests and Tuesday of next week was set as the time for hearings on the applications and protests.

—A copy of the Eighth Biennial report of the Pennsylvania Industrial Reformatory has been received at this office. Aside from the valuable information to taxpayers contained in the volume the report attracts attention by its neatness in typography, the excellence of its illustrations and the skill and good taste displayed in the make-up. The book of seventy-five pages was printed and bound in the institution and furnishes in its appearance additional evidence of the good work the institution is doing.

—During the past week the persons served with water by the local system have been on short rations owing to the extreme cold weather having to some extent diminished the flow of the streams feeding the reservoir. It is asserted that some of the patrons fearing a freeze-up in service pipes have left their spigots open and the water flow. If this be true and the guilty ones discovered they should be taught a lesson. The ground is very dry and everybody should be very careful to not waste water. If the cold weather should continue there will be more occasion for carefulness. In Mount Union, we have been informed, the water system is frozen up and people have been obliged to return to the use of well water.

FLORIDA.

Two Weeks' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The second Pennsylvania Railroad tour of the season to Jacksonville, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington by special train on February 14.

Excursion tickets, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Trenton, $49.00; Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington, $48.00; Pittsburg, $53.00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

A similar tour will be run February 28.

For tickets, itineraries, and other information, apply to ticket agents or to Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

2-8-1t

Daniel C. Appleby.

Last Friday morning, Daniel C. Appleby, assistant freight agent at Mount Union, was killed by Cincinnati express at 5.16 o'clock. He had gone from his home to attend Pacific express but finding the train an hour late started to return to his house. Just as he stepped upon the crossing the train struck him. He was aged 65 years. Mr. Appleby was a native of Dublin township, this county. The *Republican* says of him:

"From childhood he was trustworthy. His father died when he was 17 years old, leaving him the eldest son; and taking up the duties of his father on the farm became the head of the home, and continued so until the great rebellion broke out, and deeming it his duty enlisted as a private in Co. I, 149th Regt. Pa. volunteers. This was one of the Bucktail Regiments which became famous for hard and effective fighting. Their first great battle was Chancellorville, followed by Gettysburg and following the fortunes of the "Army of the Potomac" to the end. Chancellorville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spottsylvania, North Anna, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. This Shade Gap company had dwindled in three years by wounds and death, until not ten of its original members were with its colors. Through all these three dreadful years D. C. Appleby followed the flag, and his comrades testify that no braver, better man ever drew sword for his country than he. During the last year of enlistment he commanded Company H of his regiment. He was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church, and a charter member of General Kane Post, of which he was one of its most useful members.

Twenty-one years ago Mr. Appleby was appointed assistant freight agent at Mount Union. In that time his duties brought him in contact with many people all of whom he met in his characteristic courteous manner. His friends were all who knew him. It was our privilege to know him intimately and we esteem the friendship an honor. He was a man of clean character, sterling honesty and gentlemanly bearing.

The remains were interred at Mount Union Sunday afternoon, services being conducted in the Presbyterian church by the ministers of the town, and the large concourse of friends that followed his body to the tomb attest the regard in which he was held by his fellowmen.

Mrs. Martha Jane Querry.

Mrs. Martha J. Querry, wife of George W. Querry, died at her home in Hare's valley, four miles south of Mapleton, at noon, January 25, 1905, after being confined to her home for nearly three months. In February, 1901, she suffered a paralytic stroke from which she recovered sufficiently to get about with the aid of a cane until November, 1904, when she suffered a second stroke from which she did not recover.

Mrs. Querry was a daughter of Frederick and Mary Shenefelt and was born in Juniata township, this county, March 28, 1839, hence at the time of her death was aged 65 years, 9 months and 27 days. In 1857 she was united in marriage with G. W. Querry and to them were born seven children. She is survived by her husband and two sons, Clarence P., of Union township, and Harry W., of Mt. Union. She has been a member of God's people since twenty-five years of age, during which time she was a constant worker for the Master and rejoiced in his praises.

Funeral services were conducted by Rev. McClain, of Cassville, at the home church. Interment was made in the Mount Union cemetery.

We miss thee from thy place, dear mother,
We miss thee from thy place;
A shadow o'er our life is cast,
We miss the sunshine of thy face.
We miss thy kind and willing hand,
Thy fond and earnest care;
Our home is dark without thee—
We miss thee everywhere.

—Husband.

Grave Trouble Foreseen.

It needs but little foresight to tell that when your stomach and liver are badly affected, grave trouble is ahead, unless you take the proper medicine for your disease, as Mrs. John A. Young, of Clay, N. Y., did. She says: "I had neuralgia of the liver and stomach, my heart was weakened, and I could not eat. I was very bad for a long time, but in Electric Bitters I found just what I needed, for they quickly relieved and cured me." Best medicine for weak women. Sold under guarantee by Wright & Dell, at 50c a bottle.

Deeds Entered for Record.

R. W. Broadbeck to Jennie M. Leidy, property in Clay township. Consideration $1225.

Mary E. C. Lotz et al., executors, to Isaac Gifford, property in Shirleysburg. Consideration $325.

Dr. Jas. G. Lane to Wm. H. Lightner, property in Shirleysburg. Consideration $250.

H. G. Yocum and wife to Jno. W. White, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $800.

D. H. Fisher and wife to Elizabeth Bottomfield, property in Lincoln township. Consideration $10.

J. Elmer Ewing et al. to Jno. Beers et al., property in Rockhill. Consideration $100.

B. R. Hatfield et al., trustees, to Samuel Hatfield, property in Porter township. Consideration $12000.

J. F. Schock and wife to Abram Berney, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1200.

W. S. Hallman and wife to Margaret A. Jones, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $8250.

Jno. M. Lutz et al. ex. to Alfred A. Bard, property in Shirley township. Consideration $5015.

David A. Figard, executor, to Samuel B. Chilcote, property in Rockhill. Consideration $325.

Jno. Wirba et al. to Frank Starr, property in Cromwell township. Consideration $1000.

Eleanor Baty to W. Scott Baty, property in Union township. Consideration $1200.

Jacob M. Gemmill and wife to Alexandria Presbyterian church, property in Alexandria. Consideration $375.

Elizabeth Stewart to Wm. H. Wolverton et al., property in Porter township. Consideration $1.00.

Jno. A. Whittaker et al. to Alexandria Presbyterian church, property in Alexandria. Consideration $50.

Letitia Harnish to Jno. N. Swoope et al., property in Alexandria. Consideration $300.

Andrew Schuldt and wife to N. E. Hetrick, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1300.

Robert Banks and wife to Wm. C. Banks, property in Union township. Consideration $40.

Wm. C. Banks and wife to Margaret E. Long, property in Union township. Consideration $140.

Ada E. Miller and husband to Mary M. Blake, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $500.

Fannie Quinter et al. to Hare's Valley railroad, property in Union township. Consideration $66.

Lawrence Cromwell to Mamie Gemsimore, property in Birmingham. Consideration $400.

Fannie J. Sanders to David Kelley, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $2225.

E. Eichelberger and wife to W. Ira Evans, property in Broad Top City. Consideration $40.

Mary Knode et al. to Ella Davis, property in Morris township. Consideration $1200.

Charley W. Longenecker to Emma Armstrong, property in West township. Consideration $600.

J. B. Kunz and wife to Eva M. Kunz et al., property in Huntingdon. Consideration $300.

Jas. B. Nolder et al. to M. S. Nolder et al., property in Logan township. Consideration $1.00.

Herbert K. Preston and wife et al. to Fulton, Bedford & Somerset Railroad, Huntingdon and other companies. Consideration $15000.

Franklin Steel and wife to Wm. Prough, property in Huntingdon. Consideration $1650.

Letitia A. Harnish to Fannie D. Cunningham, property in Alexandria. Consideration $250.

E. A. McGarvey, trustee, to Jos. A. Brandt, property in Shirley township. Consideration $5350.

Andrew P. Simpson to Jno. M. Simpson, property in Henderson township. Consideration $40.

Andrew P. Simpson and wife to Jno. M. Simpson, property in Henderson township. Consideration $100.

R. J. Faust, trustee, to Mount Union Ev. Lutheran church, property in Mount Union. Consideration $1.00.

James A. McClain and wife to Scott Martin, property in Tod township. Consideration $280.

Will Fight Rural Delivery.

A concerted movement against the continuance of the rural mail delivery system in its present character has been started by organizations of business men and merchants all over the country, says *Fourth Estate*. The men in these organizations will protest to Congress against the extension of the present system and will advocate its curtailment along sweeping lines.

It is understood that the system has never been pronouncedly popular with business men and opposition against it has become more pronounced than ever recently on account of the exposure of some of the uses to which it has been put, and especially since the publication of Postmaster General Wynne's estimate of the cost of the extensions authorized by Congress for the coming year.

The class of business men who are supposed to be the most directly hurt by the rural free delivery system are the country merchants. Through the operation of the system they are said to be more than ever exposed to the competition of the mail order houses, and they declare that in many sections the farmers have stopped coming to town to buy since the establishment of the free delivery routes. This, of course, reacts on the jobbers and wholesalers in the large cities, and the result is that the trade of both city and country has suffered severely.

Mr. Wynne's estimates shows that in order to carry out the plans authorized by Congress there will be needed an additional appropriation of more than $6,000,000, for the extension of the rural free delivery system alone. This will make the total cost of the service about $27,000,000, which, it is estimated, is a cost of about $2.25 a head for the beneficiaries of the system.

These beneficiaries, however, pay only 25 cents a head of the cost, which leave a tax of $2 for each one to be paid by the general business community.

School Reports.

Following is the report of the Mapleton borough schools for fourth month, ending January 31, 1905:

Room No. 1, Frances Isenberg, teacher. No. of pupils enrolled, males 14, females 19, total 33; average attendance, males 12, females 16, total 28; per cent. of attendance, males 92, females 88, total 90. Names of those present every day are Emery Cowher, Joe McCarl, Clare McCarl, Harry Baker, Hummel McHugh, Gayton Swope, Joseph Heaster, Elsie Shoop, Beatrice Brininger, Alda Corbin, Verna Wakefield, Lillian Fisher and Margaret Hawk. Visitors, 20.

Room No. 2, Florence M. Oswalt, teacher. No. of pupils enrolled, males 26, females 18, total 44; average attendance, males 23, females 17, total 40; per cent. of attendance, males 90, females 94, total 92. Those present every day were Viola Buchanan, Hazel Hack, Eve Moore, Edith Henderson, Hazel Chilcoat, Vera Montgomery, Ruth Heaster, Stella Grainey, Wesley Walker, Sewell Gillam, Frank O'Connor, James McCarl, Fred O'Connor, Ralph Corbin, Rob Rex and Cloyd Buchanan. Visitors, 21.

Room No. 3, G. Monroe Querry, teacher. No. of pupils enrolled, males 21, females 8, total 29; average attendance, males 17, females 8, total 25; per cent. of attendance, males 91, females 85, average 88. Those present every day were John Corbin, Blair Shore, George Shoop, Buell Oswalt, Charles Roof, Cora Shoop and Reba Lucas. Visitors, 13.

Room No. 4, Charles W. Swope, principal. No. enrolled, males 14, females 15, total 29; average attendance, males 12, females 13, total 25; per cent. of attendance, males 82, females 86, total 84. Those who missed no time during the month are Ethel Wood, Tillie Neice, Olive Morgan, Viola Moore, Edna Dell, Nora Bailey, Victor Wallet, Harold Spangler, Edward Spangler, Charles Shore, David Norris and Clinton Dell. Visitors, 17.

Fraud Exposed.

A few counterfeiters have lately been making and trying to sell imitations of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, and other medicines, thereby defrauding the public. This is to warn you to beware of such people, who seek to profit, through stealing the reputation of remedies which have been successfully curing diseases for over 35 years. A sure protection, to you, is our name on the wrapper. Look for it, on all Dr. King's or Bucklen's remedies, as all others are mere imitations. H. E. BUCKLEN & CO., Chicago, Ill., and Windsor, Canada.

Women in Our Hospitals

Appalling Increase in the Number of Operations Performed Each Year—How Women May Avoid Them.

Going through the hospitals in our large cities one is surprised to find such a large proportion of the patients lying on those snow-white beds women and girls, who are either awaiting or recovering from serious operations.

Why should this be the case? Simply because they have neglected themselves. Ovarian and womb troubles are certainly on the increase among the women of this country—they creep upon them unawares, but every one of those patients in the hospital beds had plenty of warning in that bearing-down feeling, pain at left or right of the womb, nervous exhaustion, pain in the small of the back, leucorrhœa, dizziness, flatulency, displacements of the womb or irregularities. All of these symptoms are indications of an unhealthy condition of the ovaries or womb, and if not heeded the penalty has to be paid by a dangerous operation. When these symptoms manifest themselves, do not drag along until you are obliged to go to the hospital and submit to an operation—but remember that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has saved thousands of women from surgical operations

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulency), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all-gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy.

The following letters cannot fail to bring hope to despairing women.

Mrs. Fred Seydel, 412 N. 54th Street, West Philadelphia, Pa., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I was in a very serious condition when I wrote to you for advice. I had a serious womb and ovarian trouble and I could not carry a child to maturity, and was advised that an operation was my only hope of recovery. I could not bear to think of going to the hospital, so wrote you for advice. I did as you instructed me and took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; and I am not only a well woman to-day, but have a beautiful baby girl six months old. I advise all sick and suffering women to write you for advice, as you have done so much for me."

Miss Ruby Mushrush, of East Chicago, Ind., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"I have been a great sufferer with irregular menstruation and ovarian trouble, and about three months ago the doctor, after using the X-Ray on me, said I had an abcess on the ovaries and would have to have an operation. My mother wanted me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and it not only saved me from an operation but made me entirely well."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once removes such troubles. Refuse to buy any other medicine, for you need the best.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all sick women to write her for advice. Her advice and medicine have restored thousands to health. Address, Lynn, Mass.

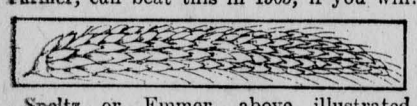
Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Succeeds Where Others Fail.

Athletic Japanese Women.

Advocates of the physical equality of women and men might find arguments to support their theory among the Japanese. The girls and boys wrestle on equal terms, and the women are said to be as strong as the men—supple, "bounding with the vim of life and graceful in every line." The Japanese woman seeks abundance of air, drinks pure water and goes out of doors the first thing in the morning. Consequently consumption is a rare disease. Instead of living in overheated rooms they merely add extra clothing to what they wear already. Women always have some time for recreation.—Chicago News.

The French have a new word for carriages drawn by horses. They are "hippomobiles." N. Y.—6

The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture gives to Salzer's Oats its heartiest endorsement. Salzer's New National Oats yielded in 1904 from 150 to 300 bu. per acre in 30 different States, and you, Mr. Farmer, can beat this in 1905, if you will.



Speltz or Emmer, above illustrated, gives 80 bushels grain and four tons hay besides per acre. It's wonderful. Salzer's seeds are pedigree seeds, bred up through careful selection to big yields.

	Per Acre.
Salzer's Beardless Barley yielded	121 bu.
Salzer's Home Builder Corn...	300 bu.
Speltz and Macaroni Wheat....	80 bu.
Salzer's Victoria Rape.....	60,000 lbs.
Salzer's Teosinte Fodder.....	160,000 lbs.
Salzer's Billion Dollar Grass...	50,000 lbs.
Salzer's Pedigree Potatoes.....	1,000 bu.

Now such yields pay and you can have them, Mr. Farmer, in 1905.

SEND 10c IN STAMPS

and this notice to the John A. Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis., and you will get their big catalog and lots of farm seed samples free. [A. C. L.]

There are 44,000 hotels in the United States.

WHAT'S THE USE OF SAYING "GIVE ME A 5-CENT CIGAR," WHEN BY ASKING FOR A : :

"CREMO"

YOU GET THE BEST 5-CENT CIGAR IN AMERICA

"The World's Largest Seller"

Publish a Real Newspaper.

During an experience of more than thirty years in the newspaper business, writes R. F. Carlton, I have experimented with and seen others experiment with hundreds of plans and schemes to increase country newspaper circulation, and in my opinion no scheme or plan will amount to very much unless it has first, last and all the time a good, solid foundation in the way of a first-class newsy newspaper, a newspaper whose subscribers feel that they get their full money's worth.

How He Got Even.

"Yes, I used to be in the insurance business. I once got a man to take out a $50,000 policy only about a week before he happened to be killed. He was a mighty hard chap to land, too. I had to talk to him for nearly six months before I got him."

"That was tough on the company. I suppose you regretted, after it was all over, that your persuasive powers were so good."

"Um—no, I never felt sorry about it. I married the widow."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Three tons of Epsom salts and 1,000,000 pills were used in the hospitals of London last year.

AN OLD MAN'S TRIBUTE.

An Ohio Fruit Raiser, 78 Years Old, Cured of a Terrible Case After Ten Years of Suffering.

Sidney Justus, fruit dealer, of Mentor, Ohio, says: "I was cured by Doan's Kidney Pills of a severe case of kidney trouble, of eight or ten years' standing. I suffered the most severe backache and other pains in the region of the kidneys. These were especially severe when stooping to lift anything, and often I could hardly straighten my back. The aching was bad in the daytime, but just as bad at night, and I was always lame in the morning. I was bothered with rheumatic pains and dropsical swelling of the feet. The urinary passages were painful, and the secretions were discolored and so free that often I had to rise at night. I felt tired all day. Half a box served to relieve me, and three boxes effected a permanent cure."

SIDNEY JUSTUS.

A TRIAL FREE—Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cts.

RUSSIANS FORCED BACK

Hot Fighting on the Sha River, in Which Japs Won Gallantly.

RETREAT ON KUROKI'S FRONT

Another Russian General Killed—Belief in St. Petersburg That Japanese Would Advance—Intense Cold Felt Everywhere—Czar Loses Over One Hundred Men in One Attack.

Liauyang.—The Russians began retiring from General Kuroki's front after shelling the positions of the Japanese line west of Titi Mountain. The enemy's batteries have been withdrawn more than four miles, and the cavalry division, which was on the right flank of General Kuroki, was lost to view.

The activity of the Russian forces was confined west of the railroad on General Oku's front. Russian batteries shelled the positions of Wanto Mountain and at Liushientun. A force of cavalry estimated at 600, with two companies of infantry and a battery of mounted artillery attacked Chitaitse after dark on the right bank of the Hun. The Russians appeared to have reserves; but the Japanese garrison, retiring to entrenched positions, was able to hold the town until reinforced from General Oku's centre. At daylight the Russians were driven north, losing more than 100 in dead, one gun and seventeen prisoners. The enemy seemed to be attacking at various points in small detachments, but its general movement had been abandoned.

Tokio, Japan.—The Manchurian army headquarters telegraphed that several serious skirmishes took place at night and the following morning north of the Sha River and on both banks of the Hun. The Russian batteries from Putiloff Mountains to the west shelled the Japanese positions, while detachments of cavalry attacked the outlying villages held by the advanced forces of General Oku. A severe assault on Chitaiche was repulsed, but only after seven hours of fighting, mostly in the dark. The Japanese defenders at first lost heavily, but at 8 o'clock in the morning the attacking force was put to flight. The movement against General Kuroki's right, which developed into a serious engagement, has been abandoned. The Japanese hold all their positions and have moved north to Vantzo Pass.

St. Petersburg.—According to General Kuropatkin's latest reports, which indicate the wounding of a third Russian General, Dembowski, the operations at Sandipau and the fighting at Sha River have been momentarily suspended. The Russians successfully repulsed the latest attack of the Japanese eastward with heavy loss. The cold was still intense, there being twenty-four degrees of frost. There were indications that the Japanese were preparing to break the inactivity on their own account as soon as the weather moderates. The War Office being closed no further facts regarding the report that General Kuropatkin was about to give up his command could be obtained. It was not credited here.

INDIANS AT THE INAUGURAL.

$2000 to Bring Geronimo and Others to Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The Inaugural Committee appropriated $2000, or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay the expenses of six noted Indians in coming here to participate in President Roosevelt's inaugural parade.

The Indians, who, according to the present plan, are to rendezvous at the Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., and who are to be accompanied by 350 cadets and a band and six attendants or interpreters, are Geronimo, the old Apache chief, now at Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Quanah Parker, a Comanche, at Anadarko, Oklahoma; Buck Skin Charlie, a Ute, at Durango, Col.; Little Phime, a Pigeon or Blackfeet, at Browning, Mont.; American Horse, a Cheyenne, at Rushville, Neb., and Hollow Horn Bear, a Sioux, at Valentine, Neb.

These Indian warriors will ride Indian ponies in the parade.

PREACHER BY SPECIAL TRAIN.

Missed Regular One, But Kept His Engagement—Talked on Perseverance.

Wilmington, Del.—The Rev. Oscar B. Hawes, of the Unitarian Church, in Germantown, Pa., had an engagement to preach in this city. He missed a train in Philadelphia, and to keep his engagement hired an engine and one car, and was brought here on the special in twenty-eight minutes, being nearly one mile a minute.

The sermon was on the subject of perseverance and the necessity of doing whatever one sets out to do. The text was merely a coincidence.

TO TRY GORKI IN ASSIZE COURT.

Says Governor-General Trepoff, But Denies That Gapon is Arrested.

London, Eng.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Chronicle says that in an interview Governor-General Trepoff confirmed the report that Maxim Gorki will be tried in the Assize Court.

He denied that Father Gapon has been arrested, saying that his whereabout was unknown, but that he was probably in St. Petersburg.

PECULIAR TRAIN WRECK

Boiler on Passenger Locomotive Bursts, Throwing Train Off Track.

Fast Approaching Buffalo Special Hits the Wrecked Engine, Killing Two and Injuring a Score Others.

Utica, N. Y.—Two killed and a score injured is the result of a fearful wreck about 2 o'clock in the morning on the New York Central Railroad, three miles west of this city. The boiler of the engine drawing the western train 23 from Boston, Mass., and New York City, exploded. The locomotive toppled over on the eastbound track just as Buffalo Special Train 30 approached from the west, running at high speed. The train was derailed and thrown in a ditch.

John Brennan, fireman of train 23, and John Allen, of train 23, were both instantly killed.

Justice W. B. Hooker, of the State Supreme Court, Fredonia, N. Y., was slightly injured.

There were seven or eight Pullman cars on the special, but the train was not heavily loaded.

On leaving the tracks the cars rolled over a slight embankment and all the passengers were hurled from their seats.

As the cars rested on their sides in the ditch the passengers crawled through the windows and those who were not hurt proceeded to give aid to those fastened in the wreck.

Calls were at once sent to nearby towns for surgeons, and many hastened to the scene. The passengers suffered severely from the cold.

When the boiler of the locomotive exploded the engine was thrown upon the eastbound track and several of the cars were derailed. No one was badly hurt on train No. 23, and a number of the male passengers were getting ready to investigate the trouble when the rapidly running Buffalo special from the west thundered upon the mass of broken steel from the exploded boiler. It had fallen directly upon the eastbound rails, and the engine of the special was partly wrecked when it struck. The train was shunted off the rails, but fortunately the embankment was only two or three feet high, and the Pullman coaches only tipped over upon their sides.

The car in which Justice Hooker was riding was thrown at least forty feet from the track and one side partially torn away. The Justice was wedged in between broken seats, and was not released for a considerable time.

Strangely enough, it is said by the hands, there was no great panic. This train was in charge of Conductor J. H. Little, who said that in the car in which he was at the time there was hardly a scream heard. They were waiting, he said, to see what was coming next.

Many of the injured were taken to the sanitarium at Whitesboro pending the arrival of surgeons at the scene, and others were hurried to hospitals in the city.

ESCAPE PRISON ON LOCOMOTIVE

Two Prisoners Jump Engine and Make Wild Ride of Five Miles.

Houston, Texas.—Knocking the engineer of a locomotive unconscious with blows with scoop shovels, two life prisoners, both murderers, jumped into the cab, pulled wide the throttle and sped out of the yard of the Huntsville Penitentiary, amid a shower of bullets from the wardens. The convicts abandoned the engine after a wild dash of five miles, and were caught hiding in a thicket. One of the men was shot through the lungs, and his companion would not desert him.

DIES AT ENTERTAINMENT.

"Ave Maria" Being Sung When Woman in Audience Swooned.

New York City.—At an entertainment in Arion Hall, Brooklyn, Mrs. Eliza Alster, a widow, of 136 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, swooned and died shortly afterward in the dressing room.

Mrs. Alster was sitting in the third row from the stage. It was while the Bremervorder Maennerchor was singing the "Ave Maria" that she collapsed.

THIRTY SAVED FROM ICEBOAT.

Vessel Had Gone to Delaware Breakwater to Clear the Passage.

Lewes, Del.—Thirty men narrowly escaped drowning at the Delaware Breakwater, and, after being rescued by tugs, they were forced to walk to shore over the ice floes. The men were Captain Jacobs and twenty-nine men, of the Philadelphia City iceboat No. 3, which came from Philadelphia to make a channel for vessels icebound at the Breakwater.

FRENCH STEAMSHIP WRECKED.

Alexandre Bixio, From Colon For Havre, Lost Near Nantes.

Paris, France.—The Compagnie Generale Transatlantique steamship, the Alexandre Bixio, Captain Piton, from Colon and West Indian ports for Havre, has been totally wrecked near Nantes.

There were no casualties.

State Forest Report Out.

The report of D. C. Middleton, State Forest, Fish and Game Commissioner, was made public at Albany, N. Y.

BLOW TO THE BEEF TRUST

Supreme Court at Washington, D. C., Sustains Judge Grosscup.

PROSECUTIONS MAY FOLLOW

Decided Unanimously Against the Packers—Effect Will Be to Prohibit Combination to Suppress Competition—Statement by Attorney-General Moody—Case Begun in March, 1902.

Washington, D. C.—Without dissent the Supreme Court sustained the contention of the Government in its fight against the Beef Trust, affirming the decision by United States Circuit Judge Grosscup, of Chicago, Ill., granting an injunction against Swift & Co., and other packers in the Beef Trust. The opinion was written by Justice Holmes, and the decision was expected by Attorney-General Moody, Solicitor-General Hoyt, and Assistant Attorneys of the Department of Justice who were present.

Attorney-General Moody when asked to indicate the consequences of the decision said that it was a matter of such importance and delicacy in its relation to administrative action that he was peculiarly desirous of not being interviewed. However, in view of the great interest throughout the country in the subject, he consented to give the following analysis of the decision:

"First—It prohibits the continuance of a combination to suppress competition in the purchase of cattle for slaughter. This branch of the injunction will redound to the benefit of the cattlemen and farmers.

"Second—The injunction forbids combinations to maintain uniform prices in selling meats. This section of the injunction will more directly affect the consumers.

"Third—It forbids combinations between parties to obtain discriminating rates from the railroad companies. This branch of the litigation will be of benefit to the cattlemen and consumers alike."

Mr. Moody refused to state whether or not criminal prosecutions would follow the decision because of the defiance of the packers in their refusal to obey the injunction. It is stated, however, on good authority, that this phase of the matter has been carefully considered, and that the decision has been reached by the President and the Attorney-General to make such criminal prosecutions.

District Attorney Bethea, of Chicago, Ill., was in Washington week before last, and had several conferences with the Attorney-General and the President on this part of the case, and it is understood that Mr. Bethea received definite instructions how to act if the decision was favorable to the Government and that a part of these instructions related distinctly to criminal prosecutions.

Of very great importance was the declaration of the Court that government by injunction is unjust and illegal. No man, according to this view, can be restrained by injunction from violating the law. This sustains the contention of labor organizations that strikers cannot be restrained by injunction and then punished for contempt of court. It radically concerns trusts and great corporations, as their most potent weapon in recent years has been the injunction granted against organized labor.

A brief summary of the prosecution of the case is here given in a chronological form:

March 28, 1902—The existence of the Beef Trust was shown and the fight was begun.

April 3—It was shown that the trust was able to control railroad freight rates so as to stifle competition.

April 5—Proof was offered that while "squeezing" Americans the trust was selling beef cheaper in England than at home.

April 6—The secret agreement between the trust packing houses was published in full.

April 13—Attorney-General Knox began active proceedings against the trust.

April 15—State Attorney-General Davies began preparation of suit to have the trust declared illegal in New York.

April 25—Attorney-General Knox decided that he had sufficient evidence to obtain an injunction to restrain the trust from further proceedings under its agreements.

April 28—Announcement that the Government would proceed against the trust in Chicago.

May 18—Letter book of Armour & Co. adds greatly to the strength of the case against the trust.

May 21—Temporary restraining order issued by Judge Grosscup against the trust.

August 5—Demurrers to the injunction filed by the trust.

February 19, 1903—Demurrers overruled and injunction continued against the trust by Judge Grosscup.

May 15—Trust permanently enjoined by Judge Grosscup.

January 7, 1905—Case argued before the United States Supreme Court.

January 30—Final decision against the trust by the Supreme Court.

RIOTS IN ITALY.

Sympathizers With Russian Revolutionists Clash With the Troops.

Rome, Italy.—Meetings to express sympathy with the Russian revolutionists were held in various cities of Italy.

In Rome there was a clash with the troops when a mob of 3000 tried to march to the Capitol. They were dispersed.

A Novelist's Defense of Fiction.

It is astonishing how hypercritical the good public can be about its novel reading. It reads novels from one end of the earth to the other, but it is always apologizing to itself for reading them, and pretending to read something more solid.

Against this playful masquerade I make an open stand, and say boldly that fiction is popular all over the world at the beginning of the twentieth century, because of all human agencies it best answers the world's needs, being the best educator, the best peacemaker, the best purifier and the best comforter humanity finds in literature to-day.

It is not the spirit of democracy, but the spirit of brotherhood, that will bring in the reign of universal peace, if it ever comes; and surely there is no better agency at work in creating the spirit of brotherhood among the races than the simple stories which are being interchanged in translations. Russia was merely a hell-born empire to some of the people of Great Britain until Tolstoi and Turgeneff began to light up the dark heart of it with human beings like ourselves, and once having seen this the Russian moujik became own brother to the English peasant, with the same joys, the same sorrows, the same needs.

In life we too frequently see wrongdoing victorious and rightdoing in the dust; the evil man growing rich and dying in his bed, and the good man becoming poor and dying in the streets. But our days are few, our view is limited. We cannot watch the event long enough, to answer the craving of the human soul for compensation, to show us that success may be the worst failure and failure the best success.—Address of Hall Caine at the New Vagabond Club.

A Mystery Explained.

"William," said the bride, after they had returned from the honeymoon—they had been lovers from childhood—and she had been rummaging around among his effects, "what have you locked up in that long box with the brass padlock?"

His face flushed and he made an effort to change the subject, but she insisted on having an answer.

"I want you to give me the key to that box," she said.

"But—but, my dear," he answered. "I haven't any key to it. I've lost it."

"Then I'll have the locksmith come and see if he has any that fits it. You have no right to keep secrets that I may not share."

"But, darling, this is something that you wouldn't care to——"

"William Waddums, do you think I am a fool? I shan't stay under this roof with you another night till I know what's in that box!"

"I assure you, my dear, it's nothing that you'd be interested in. Honestly, I——"

"There's some woman mixed up in it!" she cried. "I'm going right home. Don't dare to touch me! Oh—oh—oh!"

She covered her face with her hands. The terrible thought was crushing her, and William Waddums, the wicked, wicked wretch, was afraid the people in the flat below would hear her wild cries of despair. So he opened the box and bade her look.

Then at last she knew what had become of all the impossible neckties that she had given to him as Christmas presents.—Chicago Record-Herald.

GRATEFUL TO CUTICURA

For Instant Relief and Speedy Cure of Raw and Scaly Humor, Itching Day and Night—Suffered For Months.

"I wish you would publish this letter so that others suffering as I have may be helped. For months awful sores covered my face and neck, scabs forming, itching terribly day and night, breaking open, and running blood and matter. I had tried many remedies, but was growing worse, when I started with Cuticura. The first application gave me instant relief, and when I had used two cakes of Cuticura Soap and three boxes of Cuticura Ointment, I was completely cured. (Signed) Miss Nellie Vander Wiele, Lakeside, N.Y."

Reason and Its Lack.

Cholly—"But—aw—why do you say you don't like my face?"

Miss Pert—"Because."

Cholly—"Ah! but that's not a pwoper answer; there's no reason in that."

Miss Pert—"Well, there's none in your face, either."—Philadelphia Press.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Didn't Need Money.

Dixon—"How is your artist friend getting along in New York?"

Tomson—"Oh, splendidly!"

Dixon—"Have you heard from him?"

Tomson—"No; that's the reason I know he's prospering."—Detroit Free Press.

MINOR EVENTS OF THE WEEK

WASHINGTON.

The House Committee on the Judiciary by a vote of eight to five ordered a favorable report on the Clayton bill repealing the Bankruptcy law. A minority report will be made to the House by Mr. Powers, of Massachusetts.

Senator Platt's bill relieving automobile owners of the necessity of drawing gasolene fires before boarding ferryboats passed the Senate.

Display of force, it is feared in Washington, may be the only means of bringing the Venezuelan Government to listen to claims of American citizens.

The State Department has amended the protocol under which it is proposed to administer fiscal affairs in Santo Domingo.

Speaker Cannon declined to attend President Roosevelt's dinner to the Supreme Court Justices because he was unwilling to concede social precedence to the Justices.

The President asked Congress to provide for the collection of divorce statistics.

President Roosevelt and members of the Cabinet made gifts to the Hanna memorial fund.

OUR ADOPTED ISLANDS.

The production of rubber has proved commercially successful in Hawaii.

Fifteen American warships sailed from Luzon, P. I., southward to maintain neutrality in the archipelago.

General Corbin, commanding the Philippine Division, announces the death from acute septicaemia at Camp Bumpus of First Lieutenant Morton L. Avery, Philippine Scouts, who was wounded in action at Dolores River, on January 10.

A force of constabulary commanded by Lieutenant Mohler has killed five sub-leaders of the ladrones in the Island of Negros and beheaded Papa Isio, their leader. Papa Isio was called the scourge of the island. For ten years he was engaged in pillaging haciendas and kidnaping farmers for ransom. A reward of $2000 was on his head.

Montalon, the Ladrone leader, has hamstrung a Batangas native who had shown himself friendly to Americans; the man's lips were also cut off.

Governor Lamothe, of the French Protectorate of Cambodia, was in Manila, officially investigating the Oriental colonies. He says that Americans are pursuing a new theory with extraordinary liberality. The boldest plans are energetically executed. Remarkable activity characterizes our public works. The universal extension of the school system at enormous expense is, perhaps, premature, he says. However, more has been accomplished in the Philippines in five years than in twenty years in any of the other Oriental colonies. He considers that the Philippines have a brighter future than Java, which is more successful from an administration standpoint, but does not elevate the natives.

DOMESTIC.

More than a million fish eggs and a large consignment of game for breeding purposes will be sent to New Zealand. Ten elk, given by President Roosevelt, are among the animals.

Caught robbing the Brooklyn Navy Yard, James Sebrey was shot and instantly killed by Private L. T. Milton, a sentry.

Arrested for arson, sixteen-year-old Raymond Bowman confessed setting fire to eight places at Charleston, S. C.

Within ninety minutes an issue of $75,000,000 four per cent. refunding bonds of the Southern Pacific Railroad were sold in New York City.

New York's grain export trade is threatened by rate war between Gulf and Atlantic ports.

Mrs. Flower, of Pittsburg, Pa., daughter of Charles Lockhart, is ready to go into court and contest the will of her father, which disposes of an estate of $150,000,000.

The farmers of South Carolina are up in arms against the "fertilizer trust," the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company. Some of the legislators would have the State establish a plant to manufacture fertilizers from the phosphate rock owned by the State.

Fifty feet of five-inch iron pipe fell through a skylight into the office of the manager of the Hotel Manhattan, New York City. No one was injured.

New York City advertised for bids for a municipal lighting plant.

Leader Williams again was defeated as a champion of General Miles, forty-three Democrats voting against him.

President Newman, of the New York Central, was elected President of the "Big Four" and Michigan Central Railway Companies, in pursuance of a plan for the consolidation of the Vanderbilt system.

Some investors in the $5,000,000 Ladue Gold Mining Company, of Yukon, which proved a bubble, talked of suing Senator Depew and others of the original directors.

FOREIGN.

Arbitrators in the suit of the Reid Company against the Newfoundland Government granted an award of over $1,500,000 to the company for the loss of telegraph rights.

Prince Ghica, of Roumania, who has been chosen chief of the Albanian committees, announced that his election marked the beginning of a revolution to free the country.

The agitation in Poland is increasing, strikes having closed the coal mines and sugar factories; troops fired on a mob at Lodz, killing six persons and wounding forty-eight, according to a dispatch from that city.

Hamburg's Enterprise.

Hamburg has left behind in the total amount of its shipping interests every other city on the globe with the single exception of London. But Hamburg has done, too, everything which enterprise and wise foresight could to bring this about. Hamburg has spent more money than any other two harbors in the world together during the last score of years to perfect her terminal facilities. Her system of quays and docks and warehouses is the best in existence, and the $56,000,000 laid out on these improvements by her municipal authorities and her ship owners are bringing rich fruit. All these improvements are made of durable material—stone and iron and steel—and are equipped with hydraulic machinery, with cranes, derricks and other hoisting apparatus, that are equal to any emergency. In fact to-day hydraulic engineers the world over go to Hamburg to study these triumphs of professional skill, as they formerly used to go to London and Liverpool. The water front of Hamburg, with its miles of model docks and quays, is a modern marvel of practical genius, and may stand for a fitting and eloquent type of material progress in Germany. American engineers are particularly struck with the fact on their first visit to Hamburg. And another point. From these harbor improvments Hamburg is drawing a steady and ever-increasing revenue, a revenue equal to a very fine rate of interest on the capital invested.—Wolf von Schierbrand, in the Chautauquan.

How Insects Make Music.

The katydid has a wing that is very curious to look at, says Laura Roberts, in "Four Feet, Two Feet, and No Feet." You have seen this little insect, I have no doubt. Its color is light green, and just where the wing joins the body there is a thick ridge, and another on the wing. On this ridge there is a thin but strong skin, which makes a sort of drumhead.

It is the rubbing of these two ridges or drumheads together that makes the queer noise you have heard. There is no music in it certainly. The insects could keep quiet if they wished, but they must enjoy making the noise.

The katydid sometimes makes two rubs on its drumhead and sometimes three. You can fancy she says, "Katy did," "She did," or "She didn't." The minute it is very dark they begin. Soon the whole company are at work. As they rest after each rubbing, it seems as if they answered each other.

Did you know that bees hum from under their wings? It is not the stir of those beautiful light wings that we hear. It is the air drawing in and out of the air tubes in the bee's quick flight. The faster the bee flies, the louder the humming is.—Sabbath-School Visitor

A Highly Proper Person

A remarkable admission was made at an inquest yesterday at Llanelly on the body of a railway servant named Sutton, who died during Monday night without receiving medical attention. The widow said her husband was unconscious for some hours, but she did not fetch a doctor, because it was not proper for a young woman to be seen out at 10 o'clock at night. She could not do it even to save her husband's life, neither could she fetch his parents, who lived in the next street.—London Telegraph.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders For Children
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The Swiss authorities are about to adopt khaki for soldiers' uniforms.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on box. 25c.

Ants are the most brainy of all creatures in proportion to size.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic, 25c. a bottle

The town of Charlottenburg, near Berlin, has an open-air school.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The sale of automobiles in Russia is growing rapidly.

A Guaranteed Cure For Piles.
Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Druggists will refund money if Pazo Ointment fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

A piece of lancewood an inch square will stand a strain of 2000 pounds.

BISHOP OWES HEALTH AND LIFE TO PE-RU-NA.

Ministers of All Denominations Join in Recommending Pe-ru-na to the People.

Public speaking especially exposes the throat and bronchial tubes to catarrhal affections.

Breathing the air of crowded assemblies, and the necessary exposure to night air which many preachers must face, makes catarrh especially prevalent among their class.

Peruna has become justly popular among them.

BISHOP L. H. HALSEY.

The Friends of Pe-ru-na.

Despite the prejudices of the medical profession against proprietary medicines, the clergy have always maintained a strong confidence and friendship for Peruna.

They have discovered by personal experience that Peruna does all that is claimed for it.

The Bishop's Strong Tribute to Pe-ru-na.

L. H. Halsey, Bishop C. M. E. Church, Atlanta, Ga., writes:

"I have found Peruna to be a great remedy for catarrh. ***I have suffered with this terrible disease for more than twenty years,*** until since I have been using Peruna, which has relieved me of the trouble.

"I have tried many remedies and spent a great deal of hard-earned money for them, ***but I found nothing so effectual in the cure of catarrh as the great medicine, Peruna.***

"I feel sure that Peruna is not only a triumph of medical science, but it is also a blessing to suffering humanity.

"Every individual who suffers with respiratory diseases will find Peruna a magnificent and sovereign remedy."—L. H. Halsey, Bp. C. M. E. Church.

Peruna is the most prompt and sure remedy for catarrh that can be taken.

Many a preacher has been able to meet his engagements only because he keeps on hand a bottle of Peruna, ready to meet any emergency that may arise.

We have on file many letters of recommendation like the one given above. We can give our readers only a slight glimpse of the vast number of grateful letters Dr. Hartman is constantly receiving, in praise of his famous catarrh remedy, Peruna.

As illustrating a difference in characteristics it is officially noted that twice as many people in Scotland as in Ireland choose to go to prison for minor offenses rather than pay a fine. In Ireland they pay the fine.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great NerveRestorer, $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

There are 12,520 boys and 4059 girls in the industrial schools of Great Britain.

Golf in Lakewood.

Drag hunting or following the hounds in a cross-country chase has long been popular at Lakewood. All hunts are in charge of experienced authorities, who use every precaution against accident. The hunt coming across a field with a pack of hounds in full cry affords one of the most picturesque spectacles known to sport. Lakewood, indeed, is an idyllic spot in which to pass a fall or winter vacation or even a short sojourn of a few days. The golf club offers exceptional facilities, and the links are among the finest in the country. Competent green-keepers are always at hand to instruct those unfamiliar with the game and keep in repair the implements of the sport. The Country Club is another organization with a large membership. Pony polo has added much to the fame of Lakewood. Probably the most perfect polo course in the country is that at Georgian Court, the estate of Mr. George Jay Gould. During tournaments the privileges of the grounds are thrown open to the public. Facilities for every kind of sport are found and the roads in and around the town are kept in perfect condition for riding, driving and cycling. The nature of the sand and gravel underlying the soil affords the best possible drainage, so that there is never any standing surface water and dampness does not have to be guarded against. A booklet full of information of interest concerning Lakewood, including accommodations and rates at the numerous hotels and boarding houses, may be had free on application to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central R. R., 143 Liberty Street, New York City.

There are 2,500,000 acres of cork forests in Algeria.

The Japanese strictly enforce a law which prohibits the use of tobacco by boys under twenty years of age.

10,000 Plants for 16c.

More gardens and farms are planted to Salzer's Seeds than any other in America. There is reason for this. We own over 5,000 acres for the production of our **warranted seeds.** In order to induce you to try them, we make you the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid

1000 Early, Medium and Late Cabbages,
2000 Fine Juicy Turnips,
2000 Blanching Celery,
2000 Rich Nutty Lettuce,
1000 Splendid Onions,
1000 Rare Luscious Radishes,
1000 Gloriously Brilliant Flowers.

Above seven packages contain sufficient seed to grow 10,000 plants, furnishing **bushels of brilliant flowers** and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalog, telling all about Flowers, Roses, Small Fruits, etc., all for 16c in stamps **and this notice.** Big 140-page catalog alone, 4c.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., A.C.L. La Crosse, Wis.

LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets Candy Cathartic I feel very much better I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen." Anna Bazinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe, 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 601

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

RIPANS TABULES

RIPANS TABULES are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in a single year. Constipation, heartburn, sick headache, dizziness, bad breath, sore throat and every illness arising from a disordered stomach are relieved or cured by Ripans Tabules. One will generally give relief within twenty minutes. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion. All druggists sell them.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS 25 CTS

The Great Nonesuch Remedy

ST. JACOBS OIL

The old monk cure, strong, straight, sure, has for a large part of a century battled with and conquered

Aches and Pains

the world over. Price 25c. and 50c.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Color more goods brighter and faster colors than any other dye. One 10c package colors silk, wool and cotton equally well and is guaranteed to give perfect results. Ask dealer or we will send post paid at 10c a package. Write for free booklet—How to Dye, Bleach and Mix Colors. MONROE DRUG CO., Unionville, Mo.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE "ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS.....50
THREE MONTHS.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Jno. Hicks was at home over Sunday.

Snyder Bros. are getting a large lot of lumber from A. P. Simpson tract.

Harry Menold anticipates entering Williamson school for the spring term.

Harry Bowsman is still in a precarious condition with small hope of final recovery.

Harry Swanger and family are now domiciled in the house vacated by the Lairds.

Mr. Laird and family moved to Mount Union where he and two boys have secured work.

Mr. and Mrs. Hicks attended the funeral of Mr. Daniel Appleby in Mount Union Sunday.

Jno. Tate and family, from Carlim on the Alexandria branch, moved into house owned by Mrs. S. A. Hughes.

Jno. Gates now occupies one of L. A. Himes' houses in east end and Byron Foust and family is in T. J. Swiler's property vacated by Gates.

Mrs. Jno. A. Metz, of Airy Dale, is home after a months' visit with friends in Ohio. Mrs. Metz has always been such a close to home house wife that her many friends are glad to know of her enjoying so long a visit, also glad for her safe return home.

Grandpa Corbin gave his grandchildren from Altoona some lessons on the ice during their recent visit. He doubtless could explain the system of star-cutting and the graceful way of starting off afterward as if there had been nothing out of ordinary happened.

TODD.

Harry Trout has been badly afflicted with rheumatism for sometime.

Oliver Curfman is spending a couple weeks with his sons in Altoona and at Dysart.

Mumps, measles and whooping cough are visiting a number of families in our vicinity.

Wilson Houck and wife have returned home after visiting friends at Mapleton and Saxton.

We have been having very cold weather for sometime and according to the old maxim we will have six weeks yet of winter weather.

Since our last writing Rev. C. W. Harry, pastor of the Church of God at Beavertown has moved his family and household goods from Cumberland county into one of the houses on J. Newton McClain's farm.

Nominations for the coming spring election were made by the Republicans of Tod township as follows: Judge of election, James Pincher; inspector, Amon Curfman; supervisors, H. D. Taylor and J. W. Bumgardner; school directors, E. K. Byers and W. R. Baker; auditor, J. F. Trexler; constable, Oliver Curfman; township clerk, C. T. Evans.

CASSVILLE.

Mrs. McClain, Mrs. Corbin and Miss Flora Green are all on the sick list.

J. O. Heaton has been a victim to rheumatism during the past week but is again able to be out.

Rev. McClain held quarterly conference Saturday afternoon and communion service on Sunday.

Mrs. Jennie Leffard, of McKeesport, is visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. William Synder.

Martin and George Elias, of Cole's valley, were attending the quarterly meeting service in M. P. church Saturday and Sunday.

A number of our people got up a surprise party and donation for Rev. McClain on Friday night. It passed off nicely and was highly appreciated.

A sledding party of our young folks spent a pleasant evening last week at R. P. Smith's. Ice cream, cake and fruits topped out a delightful evening.

Edward Johnson has just completed a very fine cabinet for Mrs. Oliver Wright. The work on it and the design are beautiful. He is a very fine mechanic.

Agonizing Burns

Are instantly relieved, and perfectly healed by Bucklen's Arnica Salve. C. Rivenbark, Jr., of Norfolk, Va., writes: "I burnt my knee dreadfully; that it blistered all over. Bucklen's Arnica Salve stopped the pain, and healed it without a scar." Also heals all wounds and sores. 25c at Wright & Dell's.

KNIGHTSVILLE.

Very cold weather.

Rev. Ash preached in town last Sabbath.

Our merchant, A. M. Park, is filling his ice house.

William Green is still making ties for Wm. McNerland.

Emory McNerland and lady attended preaching in town Sunday afternoon.

We are glad to hear that George Crotsley is getting better of the whooping cough.

S. M. Drake is able to be out driving team again. He is hauling ties for F. B. Whitsel.

Miss Agnes McNerland spent Saturday night and Sunday with her friend Miss Thomas.

J. Monroe Kane killed a fine beef last week and sold part of it to Wright & Dell at Mapleton.

We are glad to hear of the new doctor in town. He is preparing himself for practice in the spring and may he have success.

Ruth Emma Hudson.

(By Request.)

Near Aughwick Mills, November 8, 1904, at 6.30 o'clock in the morning death visited the family of William C. and Currance J. Hudson, removing their beloved daughter, Ruth Emma, aged 20 years, 4 months and 10 days. She is survived by her parents, one sister, Sarah Eunice, and one brother, Paul S., also two half-sisters, Mrs. Elias Thrope, of Falls Creek, and Mrs. Charles Shively, of Jeanette, also two half-brothers, Charles W., of Chicago, and Richard A., of Marquette, Ill. The deceased suffered untold agony from blood poison. She was not identified with any church but had she sufficiently recovered was to be immersed and united with the Baptist church.

Soon after she was taken seriously ill she was asked in whom she put her trust. She replied, "In the Lord Jesus Christ," and said she had been converted and expressed her faith by saying, "He has promised never to leave nor forsake us." A short time before her demise she called her mother to her bedside to tell her that Jesus has a safe home prepared for her.

After brief services at the house the body was conveyed to the Baptist church at Shirleysburg where Rev. H. K. Bower preached a very appropriate sermon from the words, "And there was no more sea. Rev. 21, 1." One of her favorite hymns was sung, a hymn she would frequently sing during her illness. The first stanza is as follows:

"One sweetly solemn thought
Comes to me o'er and o'er;
I'm nearer my home to-day
Than e'er I've been before."

Interment was made on November 12th in the Baptist cemetery near Shirleysburg.

"Tread softly,
In reverent silence tread,
Where they laid our darling
Down among the dead.

With her white hands folded
On her fair young form;
Where they laid our darling,
Laid her down to rest."

CALIFORNIA.

Thirty-three Days' Tour via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged for a special personally-conducted tour through California, to leave New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington on February 16, by the "Golden Gate Special," composed exclusively of Pullman parlor-smoking, dining, drawing-room, sleeping compartment and observation cars, returning by March 21. This special train will be run over the entire route. The best hotels will be used where extended stops are made, but the train will be at the constant command of the party.

Round-trip tickets covering all necessary expenses, $375 from all points on the Pennsylvania Railroad except Pittsburg, from which point the rate will be $370.

For itineraries and further information apply to ticket agents; C. Studds, Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Ave., New York; Hugh Hasson, Jr., Passenger Agent Baltimore District, Baltimore, Md.; B. M. Newbold, Passenger Agent Southeastern District, Washington, D. C.; Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, Pittsburg, Pa., or address Geo. W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

2-1-2t

Poisons in Food.

Perhaps you don't realize that many pain poisons originate in your food, but some day you may feel a twinge of dyspepsia that will convince you. Dr. King's New Life Pills are guaranteed to cure all sickness due to poisons of undigested food —or money back. 25c at Wright & Dell's store. Try them.

Card of Thanks.

I desire in this way to express my sincere thanks to all the dear friends for their loving sympathy and kind ministrations during the late illness and death of my beloved wife. GEORGE W. QUERRY.

FATHER'S GROWING OLD.

BY A. GREEN.

Father is no longer youthful
And his hair is getting grey,
Lines of care are now appearing
On the face that once was gay.
Sensive thoughts seem often passing
Through his mind as he recalls
The long years of toil and worry
Through which he has passed along.

When in flush of early manhood,
He his bride brought home to stay;
Little thought they in their planning
Of the days so far away.
Days of joy and gladness followed,
As in love they reared their home,
Into months and years were crowded,
Some of sorrow and of gloom.

Faithfully he worked and struggled,
And the duties grew more plain,
As into the household circle
One by one the children came,
Each a loving welcome greeted,
But the burden grew apace,
As from cradle to young manhood,
He their footsteps helped to trace.

Every day was filled with action,
Efforts all toward one end;
Nothing found he hard or toilsome
Which when done would any lend
To the pleasure of the loved ones,
Or their comfort would enlarge;
Toil to him was counted pleasure
For the dear ones in his charge.

Hopes he fostered that the future
Would provide a time of rest,
Free from toil of early manhood,
Free from care which sorely test
Every fibre of the system, and
The nerves so badly rack,
As on life's continued journey
He pushed forward, ne'er turned back.

Now his steps are slow and feeble,
And his vision far from bright,
Nerves seem weak and tremble often
At the tasks which once were light.
Plodding on through life's rough pathway,
His thoughts surge to long ago,
When in days of youth and love,
The future with such beauty glowed.

And now the end seems not so far,
To pleasures past his memory flies,
And future days seem but as steps
To that bright home beyond the skies.
Yet as he lingers here below,
Much plainer can be seen each day,
That life is but a race to go,
And duties crowd us all the way.

Marriage Licenses.

Ephraim Shingler, Grafton, and Maud Megahan, Petersburg.

Chas. Ripple and Essie M. Deutch, both of Mount Union.

George M. Wilson and Sarah A. Barr, both of Jackson township.

J. D. Sprankle, Alexandria, and Edith Wallace, Arch Springs.

Foster Gensimore and Lucretia Merritts, both of Spruce Creek.

Isaiah Robinson and Mary E. Staley, both of Juniata township.

J. M. Irvin and Myrtle E. Hamer, both of Franklin township.

John E. Bare, Cromwell township, and Myrtle M. Wakefield, Shirley township.

Wm. G. Warfel and Bertha H. Bowers, both of Huntingdon.

Samuel Flasher and May Barron, both of Cromwell township.

Frank Shugart and Harriet Gasemore, both of Clearfield county.

Clyde P. Kurtz and Amanda Crownover, both of Huntingdon.

W. J. Miller and Grace M. Metz, both of Petersburg.

S. H. Behel and L. M. Shearer, both of Blair's Mills.

D. F. Harrison, Mt. Mount, and V. M. Moyer, Hollidaysburg.

A. N. Brindle and Ida Everhart, both of Lincoln township.

Chas. H. Lear, Logan township, and Annie Hartsock, Smithfield.

Asbury Hoffer and Alice McCrum, both of Barree township.

Harry S. Anderson, Harrisburg, and Margaret D. Loy, Centre county.

Chas. Knepper and Florence Shaver, both of Robertsdale.

Ira O. Cramer, Mill Creek, and Minnie P. Montz, Huntingdon.

John C. Arnold, Kent, O., and Deborah Cree, Spruce Creek.

Frank V. McDonald and M. Grace Renner, both of Lewistown.

Frank Miller and Jennie Swigart, both of Altoona.

Andrew C. Neff, Alexandria, and Clara C. Laird, Petersburg.

John F. Winegardner and Bertha Troy, both of Robertsdale.

Ernest C. Hamer, Huntingdon, and Ella Shingler, West township.

W. Harry Foust and Lottie E. Tate, both of Mill Creek.

J. M. Goodman and Carrie Yocum, both of Brady township.

Geo. Hartman and Mattie A. Hockenberry, both of Mt. Union.

J. E. Stewart and E. G. Klingelsmith both of Cambria county.

Lewis Moffet and Adda Bolinger, both of Union Furnace.

DIED.

GREEN—At Saltillo, January 26, 1905, Samuel M. Green, aged 61 years and 6 months.

ROHM—At Huntingdon, February 1, 1905, Mrs. Ada Rohm, wife of Harry C. Rohm, aged 65 years.

Subscribe for the ITEM, $1 a year.

AT

JNO. G. GILLAM'S

YOU WILL FIND A FULL LINE OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, UNDERWEAR, QUEENSWARE, FLOUR AND FEED, GROCERIES, SHOES AND RUBBER GOODS, HATS, CAPS, SHELF HARDWARE, ETC

PRODUCE taken in exchange and all goods sold at the lowest cash prices. × × × ×

J. G. GILLAM, Mapleton, Pa.

B. O'Connor & Sons' space reserved for new adv. next week.

STANDING STONE NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON, PA.,

No. 412 Penn St.

OFFICERS:

JOHN BREWSTER, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
A. J. McCAHAN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

John Brewster, J. H. Brumbaugh, Geo. W. Sanderson, L. M. Hagerty, H. B. Brumbaugh, J. G. Gillam, H. B. Dunn and A. J. McCahan.

Discount Day—Wednesday.

We solicit your account and will give your business prompt, accurate and considerate attention.

Telephone No. 82. 5-28-02 yr.

THE "ITEM"

$1.00 per Year.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

MOUNT UNION, PA.

Capital, $25,000. Surplus, $2,500.

Officers:

A. B. Gillam, President.
T. A. Appleby, Vice President.
G. B. M. Kepler, Cashier.

Directors:

A. B. Gillam, T. A. Appleby, C. B. Bush, M. D., Frank O'Connor, C. B. Crum, R. B. Campbell, W. G. Ewing, M. W. Isenberg, W. J. Campbell, M. D.

Household individual banks furnished on application.

A general banking business done.

Interest allowed on time deposits.

Drafts issued on the principal commercial cities.

Absolute safety of investment and courteous treatment of patrons are assured to the public, whose patronage is respectfully invited.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Feb. 8, 1905.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 27, 1904.

	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. Night	D'ly. A.M.	D ly. A.M.	D'lv. A. M	D'ly ex S. P.M.
New York:						
W. 23d St. Sta.	7 55	12 10	. . .	. . .	8 55	. .
Desb's St. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Cort'dtSt. Sta.	8 00	12 15	. . .	. . .	9 00	. .
Philadelphia	11 40	4 25	7 10	. . .	11 40	5 30
Washington	10 40	. . .	7 50	. . .	10 50	
Baltimore	11 55	4 44	8 55	. . .	12 00	

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Harrisburg	2 50	8 00	11 48	. .	3 10	5 00	10 35
Rockville	. .	8 12	11 59	.	. .	5 13	10 46
Marysville	f3 04	8 17	12 03	. .	. .	5 18	10 49
Duncannon	f3 18	8 35	12 16	. .	3 35	5 36	11 03
Newport	f3 40	9 05	12 37	. .	3 55	6 06	11 25
Millerst'wn	. .	9 14	f12 45	. .	. .	6 17	f11 34
Thom's't'n	. .	9 25	f12 53	. .	. .	6 28	f11 42
Port Royal	f4 13	9 43	1 07	. .	f4 22	6 47	f11 57
Mifflin	4 18	9 48	1 11	. .	4 27	6 52	12 01
Lewist'n Jc.	4 40	10 14	1 30	. .	4 46	7 17	12 22
McVeytown	f5 02	10 39	1 48	. .	f5 04	7 42	. .
N. Hamilt'n	f5 21	11 01	f 2 04	. .	. .	8 03	. .
Mt. Union	f5 27	11 07	2 08	. .	5 25	8 10	. .
Mapleton	f5 33	11 13	f 2 14	. .	. .	8 17	. .
Huntingdon	5 50	11 32	2 29	. .	5 45	8 35	. .
Petersburg	f6 07	11 47	2 43	. .	. .	8 50	. .
Birm'gham	f6 35	12 13	3 07	. .	H6 20	9 14	. .
Tyrone	6 42	12 20	3 12	. .	6 26	9 21	. .
Bellwood	7 07	12 41	3 29	. .	6 47	9 38	. .
Altoona	7 30	1 00	3 45	. .	7 05	9 55	. .
Pittsburg	12 10	5 50	8 45	. .	10 50	1 50	. .
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.

"J" stops on signal to discharge passengers from Harrisburg and east and south of Harrisburg.

"H" stops on signal to let off passengers from points east and south of Harrisburg, and receive passengers for Pittsburg and beyond.

Additional trains leave Harrisburg for Altoona and Pittsburg as follows: 1.35, 2.41, 11.45 a.m., 12.55, 2.53, 3.05, 7.20, 9.48, 11.05 and 11.50 p. m. daily.

	Week days. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. A.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly. P.M.	D'ly P.M.
Pittsburg	. . .	3 00	3 00	8 00	. .	12 45	4 55
Altoona	5 00	6 25	7 05	11 43	1 50	5 55	9 05
Bellwood	f5 12	. .	7 20	m11 55	2 04	6 10	9 19
Tyrone	5 24	6 47	7 38	12 06	2 20	6 27	9 33
Birm'gham	f5 28	. .	7 43	g12 10	2 25	6 32	P9 38
Petersburg	f5 46	. .	8 07	. .	2 48	f6 56	. .
Huntingdon	5 57	7 17	8 20	12 37	3 02	7 10	10 12
Mapleton	f6 11	. .	8 36	. .	3 19	7 24	. .
Mt. Union	f6 17	. .	8 42	m12 56	3 26	7 29	f10 32
N. Hamiltou	f6 22	. .	8 46	. .	3 32	7 34	. .
McVeytown	6 40	. .	9 05	m1 16	3 53	f7 51	. .
Lewist'n Jc.	7 00	f8 05	9 27	1 35	4 17	8 10	11 16
Mifflin	7 22	. .	9 48	m1 52	4 41	8 30	f11 37
Port Royal	7 27	. .	9 52	. .	4 46	8 34	. .
Thom's't'n	7 42	. .	10 08	. .	5 04	f8 48	. .
Millerstown	7 51	. .	10 18	. .	5 15	f8 57	. .
Newport	8 00	. .	10 28	L2 24	5 25	9 05	. .
Duncannon	8 27	. .	10 52	L2 44	5 55	f9 29	. .
Marysville	8 44	. .	11 07	. .	6 15	f9 43	. .
Rockville	8 48	. .	11 12	.	6 22	f9 48	. .
Harrisburg	9 00	9 30	11 25	3 10	6 35	10 00	1 00

	A.M.	A.M.	P.M,	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.
Baltimore	. .	12 15	3 11	6 00	9 48	2 20	. .
Washington	. .	1 20	4 40	7 15	. .	3 30	. .
Philadelphia	11 48	12 17	*3 17	6 23	10 47	4 23	4 23
New York:							
Desb's St.	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
Cort'dt St	2 03	2 53	*5 53	9 30	3 53	7 13	7 13
W. 23d St	2 15	3 00	*6 00	9 40	. .	7 15	7 15
	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.

Additional trains leave Pittsburg for Altoona, Harrisburg, and Philadelphia as follows: 3.35, 7.15 and 7.30 a. m., 12.01, 4.50, 7.10, 9.00 and 10 00 p. m. daily.

*Week days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg and beyond, and to take on passengers for Harrisburg and beyond. "f" stops only on signal, or notice to agent or conductor, to receive or discharge passengers.

"G" Passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers Sunday only.

"m" passenger section will stop on signal to discharge or receive passengers.

"P" stops to discharge passengers from East Liberty, Pittsburg and beyond.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction—For Sunbury 7.30 a. m. and 3.00 p. m. week days.

For McClure 7.30 a. m., 3.00 p. m week days.

For Milroy 7.40 a. m., 1.50 and 4 50 p. m. week days.

For Reedsville 6.05, 7.40 a. m., 1.50, and 4.50 p. m. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 a. m. and 5.55 p. m. week days. Bedford only 8.45 a. m. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield, Curwensville and Grampain, 8.00 a. m., 3 45 and 6.50 p. m. week days, and 8.00 a m. Sundays.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 a. m., 12.25 and 7.00 p. m. week days. 8.10 a. m. Sundays.

For Scotia 7.50 a. m. and 2.50 p. m. week days

PENNSYLVANIA AND NORTHWESTERN R. R.

Trains leave Bellwood for Punxsutawney 8.00 a. m. and 3.34 p. m. week days, arrive at Bellwood at 11.12 a. m. and 5.44 p. m. week days.

For rates, maps and detailed information, call on Ticket Agents, or address Thos. E. Watt, Passenger Agent Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

W. W. ATTERBURY, General Manager
J. R. WOOD, Pass'r Traffic Manager.
GEO. W. BOYD, General Passenger Agent.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, June 29, 1903, trains will arrive and depart as follows:

SOUTH Expr's A M	SOUTH Mail P M	STATIONS	NORTH Mail A M	NORTH F.Line P M
8 35	5 56	Huntingdon	11 10	5 15
8 45	6 05	McConnellstown	11 00	5 05
8 50	6 09	Grafton	10 56	5 00
8 55	6 14	Brumbaugh	10 51	4 55
8 59	6 18	Marklesburg	10 47	4 51
9 06	6 25	Entrikin	10 40	4 44
9 11	6 30	Beaver	10 35	4 39
9 16	6 35	Cove	10 30	4 34
9 27	6 46	Saxton	10 20	4 23
9 31	6 50	Clark	10 15	4 18
9 39	6 58	Riddlesburg	10 08	4 11
9 44	7 02	Hopewell	10 04	4 07
9 56	7 10	Cypher	9 56	3 59
10 07	7 19	Tatesville	9 46	3 50
10 17	7 27	Everett	9 38	3 43
10 20	7 30	Mt. Dallas	9 35	3 40
10 43	7 50	Bedford	9 15	3 20
11 35	8 35	Hyndman	8 28	2 30
12 05	9 05	Cumberland	8 00	2 00

Sunday train leaves Huntiugdon at 8.35 a. m and returning 5.30 p. m..

SHOUP'S BRANCH.

SOUTH Expr's A M	STATIONS	NORTH Expr's P M
9 35	Saxton	4 00
9 50	Coalmont	3 45
	Crawford	
10 05	Dudley	3 30

CARL M. GAGE, General Manager.

Are You Thinking

Of getting married? If you are buy your wedding ring at Zerby's Jewelry Store, 516 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.

Stage - Route

—BETWEEN—

Cassville - and - Mapleton.

The undersigned having purchased the outfit of J. F. Park, will run his hack between Cassville and Mapleton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays leaving Cassville at 7.00 o'clock A. M., and leaving Mapleton at one P. M. unless notified to wait for afternoon trains. The patronage of the public solicited.

I. W. BUMGARDNER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Myron McClain,

FUNERAL DIRECTOR & EMBALMER,

CASSVILLE, PA.

Caskets always in stock for Personal selection. Charges reasonable. Prompt, efficient service. Phone—Coles Valley, Eagle Foundry, People's and Saltillo lines.

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—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—

All business entrusted with him will receive proper attention.

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W. H. WOODS. JAMES S. WOODS, Notary Public

W. H. & J. S. WOODS,

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,

No. 327 Penn Street. HUNTINGDON, PA.

S. P. STUBBS,

—CARPET WEAVER.—

and dealer in all kinds of Carpet Chain and Materials.

Prompt attention to business and satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable.

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Careful attention given to every branch of the profession. Special attention to Crown and Bridge Work. For painless extraction, NITROUS OXIDE GAS or LOCAL ANÆSTHETICS administered.

Telephone connection 8-1-00-tf

Central Banking Co.

MOUNT UNION, PA.

T. H. ADAMS, President

W. T. BELL, Cashier

Discount Day—Wednesday

Stockholders Individually Liable.

UNION NATIONAL BANK

OF HUNTINGDON.

Cor. 5th and Penn Sts.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.

E. M. GREENE, Vice President.

R. J. MATTERN, Cashier

DIRECTORS.

K. A. Lovell, J. C. Hazlett, John White, R. J. Mattern, Thomas E. Africa, John Langdon and A. W. Swope.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

KILL THE COUGH AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH **Dr. King's New Discovery**

FOR CONSUMPTION COUGHS and COLDS Price 50c & $1.00 Free Trial.

Surest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in Effect June 27, 1904

SOUTHWARD	No. 2 a.m.	No. 4 p.m.	No. 6 a.m.	No. 8 a.m.
Mount Union . . . LEAVE	9 05	3 50	11 15	. .
Augh. Mills	9 22	4 08	11 32	. .
Shirley	9 35	4 20	11 45	. .
Orbisonia	9 50	4 35	12 00	. .
	10 00	4 45	1 40	5 30
Pogue	10 12	4 57	1 57	5 40
Three Springs	10 23	5 12	2 10	5 59
Saltillo	10 30	5 25	2 20	5 58
Cole's	11 03	5 58	2 50	6 30
Rocky Ridge	11 08	6 03	2 55	6 35
Cook's	11 18	6 13	3 05	6 45
Robertsdale	11 30	6 25	3 15	6 55
Woodvale . . . ARRIVE	. .	. .	. .	7.00
	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.

NORTHWARD	No. 1 A.M.	No. 3 P.M.	No. 5 A.M.	No. 7 P.M.
Woodvale . . . . . LEAVE	. .	. .	. .	4 25
Robertsdale	6 05	12 45	8 20	4 30
Cook's	6 15	12 55	8 30	4 40
Rocky Ridge	6 25	1 03	8 38	4 48
Cole's	6 30	1 09	8 43	4 55
Saltillo	7 00	1 38	9 12	5 25
Three Springs	7 08	1 45	9 20	5 32
Pogue	7 20	1 57	†9 32	5 42
Orbisonia	7 35	2 15	9 50	5 55
	7 45	2 20	10 00	. .
Shirley	8 00	2 35	10 15	. .
Augh. Mills	8 10	2 45	†10 25	. .
Mount Union . . ARRIVE	8 30	3 05	10 45	. .
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

SOUTHWARD No. 12	No. 10	STATIONS	NORTHWARD No. 9	No. 11
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m
4 50	8 45	Lv . . Orbisonia . . Ar	9 45	5 45
4 58	8 52	. *Blacklog .	9 38	5 38
5 06	9 00	. *Cedar Rock .	9 30	5 30
5 09	9 03	. *Locke Valley.	9 27	5 27
5 15	9 10	Ar . Shade Gap . Lv	9 20	5 20
p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	p.m

All trains run daily except Sunday.

The Company reserves the right to vary from the above Time-Table without notice.

Standard Time—75th Meridian, or Eastern time.

† Trains will not stop.

R. S. SEIBERT, General Manager

ROAD 5,000 YEARS OLD.

Scenes Along One of the Most Ancient Highways In the World.

The road from Homs to Hama runs almost due north, a straight white line cutting across the green fields. It is one of the oldest routes in the world. Caravans have been passing along it for at least 5,000 years, just as we saw them—long strings of slow moving camels with their bright colored bags of wheat.

One could almost imagine that Pharaoh was again calling down the corn of Hamath to fill his granaries against the seven years of famine. But even here the old things are passing. Just beyond the long line of camels was a longer line of fellah women, their dirty blue robes kilted above their knees, carrying upon their shoulders baskets of earth and stone for the roadbed of the new French railway.

The carriage road is French, too, and a very good road it is. Some men were repairing it with a most ingenious roller. It was a great round stone, drawn by two oxen and having its axle prolonged by a twenty foot pole, at the end of which a barelegged Arab was fastened to balance the whole affair. If the stone had toppled over the picture of the Arab dangling at the top of the slender flagstaff would have been worth watching.

All along the ride we were reminded of the past. It is a fertile soil, but the very wheatfields are different from ours. Only a few yards in width, they are often of tremendous length. I hesitate to commit myself to figures, but it is certain that the thin, green fields would stretch away in the distance until lost over some little elevation. At one place the road was cut through a hill honeycombed with rock tombs which the haj said were Jewish.

Every now and then we passed a tell, or great hemispherical mound, built up of the rubbish of a dozen ruined towns, for even as late as Roman times this was a well cultivated and populous country. There is now no lumber available for building purposes, and in a number of villages the houses are all built with conical roofs of stone. Where the rock happens to be of a reddish tinge the houses remind one of nothing so much as a collection of Indian wigwams. Where the stone is white, as at Tell et Biseh, it glitters and sparkles like a fairy city cut out of loaf sugar.—Scribner's Magazine.

FOR SALE—Three cows, two fresh, one springing. W. T. BORING, Colfax, Pa. 1-25-2t

FOR SALE—A two-horse Champion wagon; in good condition. G. A. WISE, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR RENT—A two-horse farm; situate near the railroad on main road four miles from Huntingdon; convenient to schools and churches; good chance for young farmer. For information apply at ITEM office. 1-18-tf

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN in this and adjoining territories, to represent and advertise the Wholesale and Educational Departments of an old established house of solid financial standing. Salary $3.50 per day with Expenses advanced each Monday by check direct from headquarters. Horse and buggy furnished when necessary; position permanent. Address, BLEW BROS. & Co., Dept. 4, Monon Bldg., Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED—Quickly, few persons to represent long established wholesale house among retail merchants and agents. Local territory of few counties. $18 salary and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Commission extra. Permanent engagement. Business successful. Previous experience not essential. Enclosed self-addressed envelope. Address, SUPERINTENDENT TRAVELERS, 325 Dearborn St., Chicago.

EXECUTOR'S SALE—

The undersigned will offer at public sale on WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1905, at one o'clock, on the premises of the late George R. Abbott, deceased, in Clay township, Huntingdon county, Pa., a tract of land containing three acres and has thereon a two story Log House, with summer kitchen attached, a Frame Barn with buggy shed attached, and other outbuildings. Bounded on lands of S. B. Moreland on the east, and W. H. Roles and W. H. Abbott on the west, Ferdinand Weaver on the north, along the public road leading to Robertsdale, New Grenada, Cassville, &c., 2½ miles southwest of Saltillo. Terms will be made known on day of sale. By order of J. H. HOFFMAN, Executor, Saltillo, Pa., Jan. 30, 1905.

NOTICE is hereby given that on the twenty-third day of February, A. D., 1905, application will be made to the Governor of Pennsylvania by Chas. E. Covert, George M. Whitney, Robert W. Hoy and their associates, for a charter under the provisions of "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations" approved April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for a corporation to be called "TRIPP WATER SUPPLY COMPANY" the character and object of the said corporation to be the supply, storage or transportation of water and water power for commercial and manufacturing purposes in the township of Brady, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, and of acquiring, possessing and enjoying all the rights, benefits, powers, privileges and immunities conferred by the said Act of April 29, 1874, and the supplements thereto, upon corporations chartered thereunder for said purpose.

M. E. OLMSTED,
A. C. STRAM,
Solicitors.

Harrisburg, Pa., January 28, 1905

William Reed & Sons

FROM FEBRUARY 1st THE STORE WILL BE OPEN EVENINGS TILL 8.

A BIG PAY DAY SALE

TUESDAY TO SATURDAY, February 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th.

We will make special arrangements to cash all checks.

This will be one of our old-fashioned general sales of splendid merchandise all through the store. Persons needing things in these lines can increase the amount of their monthly incomes in proportion to the amount they spend. Prices will be reduced to an unusual degree. In taking account of stock we found many things in too great quantities so these stocks must be evened up. We also found many things which simply must be closed out at any price.

THIS WILL BE A LIVELY SALE, SO DO NOT MISS IT.

Lancaster and Amoskeag Ginghams will be 5c a yd. A splendid quality of 36-inch unbleached muslin at 4½c.

Utica & Lockwood bleached and unbleached sheetings, 8 4, 9-4 and 10-4 widths, have been selling at 27½c, 30c and 32c, will be 24c and 25c a yard.

Bleached sheets 81x90 inch, regularly 75c, will be 60c. 90x90 inch, regularly 80 and 85c, will be 67½c. Beautiful figured sateens for comforts, regularly 16c, will be 12½c. Misses' and Children's reefers and long coats will be sold at half price.

Big quantities of wool dress goods will be sold at half price. Every piece is excellent value at regular price. $1.00 goods will be 50c; 50c goods will be 25c; 40c goods will be 20c; 25c goods will be 15c. Ladies' wool skirt patterns, regularly 75c and 80c, will be 67½c.

These prices simply give a little idea of how things will be sold. There will be Underwear, Hosiery, Embroidery, Laces and other goods from all over the store.

We intend that this sale shall be the biggest thing of its kind we have had for years.

You will profit if you come. Five days of hustling business.

Tuesday to Saturday, February 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.
Do not miss it.

Wm. Reed & Sons,

Huntingdon, Pa.

G. W. Wright. L. M. Dell.

Wright & Dell.

While we do not change our advertisement nor quote prices each week, yet we are changing goods with the seasons, always keeping in line both in goods and prices as our constantly increasing trade will attest.

Our customers find that they can get what they want right here, and they find that our goods are right and our prices are right.

We thank you for your patronage and solicit a continuance of the same.

Very respectfully,

WRIGHT & DELL,
Mapleton Depot, Pa.

August 10, 1903.

FOR WEDDINGS!

JEWELRY and SILVERWARE

of the Most Reliable Makes

Diamonds, Watches, Rings, Chains, Etc.

Tea Sets. Waiters. Toilet-Ware, Etc.

A full line of "1847 Rogers Bros." SPOONS, FORKS, Etc.

FINE WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING

MAIL ORDERS RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

ZERBY'S Jewelry Store,

Huntingdon, Penna.

BE WISE AND ADVERTISE—IN THE ITEM.

Do Not Walk

When you can buy a Beautiful buggy at $45.00 worth $65.00.

Hand made Buggies, 18 spokes in wheels, at $67.50; regular price $85.00.

Three-seated hand made Spring Wagons, with top and brake, at $85.00; regular price $110.

I have contracted for 200 tons of Phosphate for fall, which I will sell so low as to leave competition out of the question.

A big stock of Bran, Chop, Corn, Salt, etc., in my warerooms all the time at lowest prices.

I have anything you need to eat, wear, feed or use and can save you 15 to 40 per cent.

Clay Park,

Three Springs, Pa.

FISHER'S Mother's Bread

Only the best flour and materials are used, and it is

Absolutely Pure,

mixed (like all other bread) by the latest improved mixing machines, which guarantee perfect cleanliness, and baked by only skillful bakers in our modern bake shop. If you have not tried it, ask your grocer or stop our wagons which are on the streets all day.

We will also bake our usual line of Bread and Rolls which it has always been our aim to have pure, clean and wholesome.

As to cakes, would say they are made by skilled bakers, and only fresh country butter and eggs are used.

Ask for and eat Fisher's Mother's Bread.

Fisher's
Penn Street Bakery,
Huntingdon, Pa.

Advertise your business in the ITEM

LEAD THE VAN.

By D. G. Stokes.

Do you wish to be successful
In the struggles of your life?
Then press forward, seeking ever,
The heaviest of the strife.

If the battle be a fierce one,
Fight it with endurance, vim.
The end is nearer than you think,
And in it you will win.

If you battle thus with courage,
The barriers will fall,
And you'll find a way to conquer
Be the forces great or small.

Let the dictates of your conscience
Guard and guide you in the fray,
And with duty as your watchword,
You will never go astray.

Strive onward, then, and upward,
Remember, lead the van;
For as fire proves the metal,
So do trials prove the man.

...IN... An African Cavern.

By David Slocum.

It would make a curious book if the adventures of the volunteers who went to South Africa to fight for the Boers could be collected and published. The cases of some of these men were really pathetic. Many of them were left without means to return to America.

A considerable number went to Lourenco Marques in Portuguese territory, a miserably poor, unprogressive colony. A good many made their way northward into German East Africa, where some settled as colonists, and others roved about for a while as hunters and explorers.

Among the latter was a young Scotch-Irishman, Norval McClure by name, who hailed from New Jersey, near Newark. In company with a German botanist, named Ludwig Preuss, and an Arab rais (captain) of a dhow, or coasting vessel, McClure went prospecting in the Livingstone mountains, where they one day discovered a vast cave.

To reach the entrance of the cavern, they scaled the smooth face of a cliff, by means of a rude ladder thirty feet long, which they improvised from poles and tough vines.

The opening was a nearly circular hole, seven or eight feet in diameter, and led back into solid rock for about sixty feet. At the farther end of this singular natural corridor they came to a vast, dark room, which gave back portentous echoes to their voices. McClure, who had brought up a few splints of dry, resinous wood, now made use of them as torches. The first large room was fifty-one paces in length by twenty-two in width; and the roof was so lofty as not to be visible by the light of the smoky torches.

The most interesting feature here was the presence, nearly midway, of two enormous carved stones which may once have served as altars for prehistoric religious rites. Pottery shards were also found scattered about the floor, which was so uniformly smooth as to suggest that it had been made so by human labor.

Passing on from this room by an arched aperture at the farther end, they came into a succession of three smaller low rooms, nearly filled with recently formed stalactites hanging like marble icicles from the roof. It was with difficulty that they were able to creep through them and pass

When he had gone the little party on to a drier and more open portion of the cave. Here they went through two other large halls, one of which had eleven ernormous stalactites in a row like large Doric columns, all stained dark red; the lime-water was probably impregnated with oxide of iron.

Next beyond this hall of the columns, they came into the largest apartment of all, ascending to it by a curious stairway, which, beyond doubt, had been fashioned by human hands.

Here the explorers felt a warmth in marked contrast to the chill of the other portions of the cavern. As to the size or extent of this apartment they were unable to judge, except from the echoes; for the torches which McClure had brought were now all burned but two, which he held in reserve, for finding the way out.

The Arab rais, however, proposed that they should remain where they were, while he sent his servant, a black Zanzibar sailor, named Cufe, back to the entrance to bring more splints; this being agreed on, one of the remaining torches was lighted and the black despatched on his errand.

of three sat down to wait; but as their eyes grew acustomed to the darkness, McClure discerned a faint gleam of pale light, apparently far away toward the othr end of the cave. He was so sure at last that there was a hole leading out to daylight in that direction that they began moving cautiously toward it. Several cracks in the floor gave them trouble, but they crept forward, one behind another, for three hundred feet or more, and came to a narrov passage that led steeply down for fifty or sixty feet to a hole where bright daylight appeared.

This orifice, when they had descended to it, was found to open through the well-nigh perpendicular side of the mountain, fronting a ravine, where, at a great depth below, lay a narrow lake of sea-green water.

Crawling down to the brink, first McClure, then Preuss and the Arab rais peeped fearfully out. Concluding that it would be impossible to descend into the ravine, they started to creep back up the steep approach to the cave, which was here no wider than an ordinary staircase. McClure had reached the great, dark room again, the others being close behind him, when he saw the dull glow of a torch far away on the side from which they had come. It was the black sailor, Cufe, coming back with more splints for torches.

Several times as they had come through the lofty room they had noticed low, snapping sounds, accompanied by a vague stir as of living creatures. It seemed to McClure, too, that he caught glimpses of minute, faintly shining points all about. But although the explorers frequently stopped to listen, they had determined nothing with certainty.

The Arab captain now called out to his servant to advance slowly and mind his steps. But the Zanzibari, being probably frightened, rushed toward the sound of their voices, with the result that a moment later he fell headlong into one of the chasms in the floor. As he went down he uttered a frightful yell, and that single loud cry appeared to act as a note of invocation to all the uncanny spirits of the cave.

Instantly there broke forth a chorus of wild, harsh shrieks, a snapping and clacking as of a million jaws and beaks, a strange, hoarse squeaking as of ten thousand rusted hinges, and a deafening burst of noise like rumbling thunder in subterranean vaults.

The three explorers, who had started to hasten to Cufe's assistance, were suddenly overborne and pushed bodily backward down the steep descent toward the hole by a rushing torrent of furry bodies and madly flapping wings. It was only by the utmost exertion of their strength, lying face downward and clutching at crevices and angles of the rocky floor of the passage, that they saved themselves from being carried, out at the hole and hurled into the abyss below.

The strange winged creatures were bats, as large as barn fowls, of a species hitherto undescribed. Cufe's torch, or his shriek as he fell, had startled them from their roosting places on the walls and roof of the cave, and set them flying out. For more than twenty minutes the outward flight of the bats continued without abatement.

The men dared not stir or lift their heads, since the flying bodies were constantly hurtling past so close as to graze them.

The living torrent slackened after a time and gradually ceased. Then McClure and his two companions made their way cautiously back into the large, dark room from which the bats had emerged, shouting to Cufe. Obtaining no answer, they lighted their last splint and made hasty search for him. The narrow chasm into which he had fallen looked very deep.

Again and again they shouted, but got no response. They dared not linger lest they should be lost in the darkness of the cavern; they beat a hasty retreat, reaching the first of the lofty rooms just as the splint was consumed. From this room they had literally to grope their way to the entrance.

The sun had already set when they emerged from the cavern, and before more torchwood could be prepared, a fierce squall, accompanied by lightning and thunder, swept the mountainside. But they at last procured another armful of splints and re-entered the cave, to renew the search for the missing Zanzibari. The chasm proved to be very deep. Splints dropped into it fell sheer down for forty or fifty feet. The explorers were unable to find Cufe, who had undoubtedly been killed outright.—Youth's Companion.

Russian Ministers' Salaries.

The salary attached to the post of minister of the interior in Russia is the same as that received by all the other Russian ministers—namely 18,000 roubles a year—a rouble being 44 cents—but a further sum of 200,000 roubles is annually put at the disposal of the minister of the interior, of which he is not called on to render any account. This is in addition to the ordinary secret service money, the amount of which is practically unlimited. Another minister who receives an addition to his salary is the minister of finance, who is paid a percentage, sometimes amounting to 50,000 roubles a year, on all unpaid taxes and debts to the Crown which he may suceed in recovering during his term of office. It is noteworthy that even if a minister should hold his portfolio only for a few months his salary is paid to him for life.—Waverley Magazine.

Photography lessons for prisoners says the report of the prison commissioners for Scotland, have been attended with very successful results.

RATE BILL TO BE PASSED

Republican Conference Decides to Push Railroad Legislation.

MADE A PARTY MEASURE

Considered a Victory For Roosevelt—The Test Vote Stood 107 to 44—Resolution Adopted Instructing the Committee on Rules to Provide For a Vote on the Bill.

Washington, D. C.—The Republican members of the House of Representatives decided in conference to pass a railway rate regulation bill. No particular bill was indorsed, but it is probable that the measure introduced by Representative Townsend, a new member from Michigan, which gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the right to fix rates and creates a court of transportation to pass upon appeals from the commission's ruiings, which received the vote of the majority, will be adopted. It may be amended, as forty or fifty Republican members who are unwilling to be bound by the action of the conference, do not like the Townsend bill as it stands. The Pennsylvania Republicans are all opposed to it. They decided to vote against it.

The Republican conference was held in the hall of the House and was well attended. The Pennsylvania delegation made an effort to secure adjournment so as to allow more time for considering the subject. That proposition was voted down, 107 to 44. When that vote was taken several members of the Pennsylvania delegation quit the meeting, but all except Mr. Mahon returned.

The Pennsylvanians forced a declaration from Chairman Hepburn of the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee that the meeting was not a caucus, but a conference, and for that reason the approval of the program by it does not bind any one. The action was merely advisory, Mr. Hepburn held. Had the meeting been called a caucus, the Pennsylvanians would have bolted.

The action taken by the conference is regarded as a victory for President Roosevelt. His supporters had the votes to turn the so-called conference into a caucus, thus making its action binding, but they did not choose to use their power. They believe that they will be able to pass the bill without the assistance of the Republicans who are objecting so vehemently. They hope, however, that the objectors will not become bolters on the final vote.

Atchison Found Guilty.

Washington, D. C.—"Flagrant, wilful and continuous violations" of the law during the past five years is the way in which the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad is arraigned in a decision promulgated by the Interstate Commerce Commission on "the alleged unlawful rates and practices" of that road in the transportation of coal mine supplies, involving also the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company. The main points of the decision, summarizing the way in which it is alleged the law has been violated and disregarded, are as follows:

"The act to regulate commerce requires carriers to publish and adhere to their tariffs. The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company has for the last five years wilfully and continuously violated the provisions of this law in the respects above stated.

"February 19, 1903, the so-called 'Elkins bill' was enacted, providing that carriers should in no case transport traffic until a tariff had been published, and that the published tariff should be observed, and providing a penalty of not less than $1000 nor more than $20,000 for each offense.

"The provisions of this statute extend both to the railway company which grants and the party which receives the concession. Both the Santa Fe and the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company systematically and continuously violated the provisions of that act in the particulars mentioned from the day of its passing down to November 27, 1904, when the tariffs under which this coal moved were reduced in all cases $1.15."

BRYAN GIVES $2500.

Helps to Raise $20,000 For Illinois College, of Which He is a Trustee.

Jacksonville, Ill.—Illinois College is now richer by $20,000 as a result of the visit of W. J. Bryan, Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Bryan took the initiative at a meeting of the board in raising funds for the college and headed a subscription list with $2500. John A. Ayers, William Brown, Julius E. Strawn, M. F. Dunlap, Andrew Russel, Judge Owen P. Thompson, Thomas Worthington, Judge Charles A. Barnes and other members of the board followed the example of Mr. Bryan with subscriptions of varying amounts, and when the board adjourned additional funds to the sum of $20,000 were announced.

NEW MITCHELL INDICTMENTS.

Six Charges of Bribery in Connection With Land Frauds.

Portland, Ore.—The Federal Grand Jury indicted United States Senator John H. Mitchell for bribery on six counts, in connection with the land frauds investigation.

State Senator George C. Brownell was indicted at the same time on four charges of subornation of perjury.

FOUND SLAIN IN HIS SLEIGH

George Williams, of Watchung, N. J., Murdered in a Lonely Spot.

George W. Wood, Supposed to Be Suffering From Aphasia, Arrested For Crime in New York.

New York City.—Telling a disjointed story with his mustache removed, George H. Wood, who is wanted in connection with the murder of George Williams, a grocer, at Watchung, N. J., was locked up in Police Headquarters. Wood seemed to be mentally disordered, and Dr. George M. Ball, after an examination, said he was not under the influence of drugs, but was apparently suffering from aphasia.

The Detective Bureau called up Chief of Police Kiely, of Plainfield, N. J., who read off a description of the alleged murderer of Williams. It tallied with the description of Wood except as to age. Wood says he is twenty-six years old, but the man who saw the supposed murderer of Williams thought the man was thirty-five years old. The murderer was described as having a mustache. Wood was clean shaven, but he said he removed his mustache on the day of the murder.

Plainfield, N. J.—Sitting bolt upright in his sleigh, dead, with a bullet in his back, showing he had been murdered by a coward who had fired at him from behind, George Williams, of Watchung, thirty-two years old, was found at noon on the road to Millington.

"Killed by a highwayman for his money," was the first judgment, for Williams, who was a prosperous grocer, had been known to carry goodly sums. But that simple explanation failed and mystery shrouded the case when search of his pockets revealed his cash and papers untouched.

About 10 o'clock a. m. a stranger alighted from a Plainfield trolley car near the Washingtonville Hotel and inquired at that place where he could get somebody to drive him to a Mr. Pollock's house on the road to Millington. He was directed to George Dembler, in Watchung, but Dembler was not at home. George Williams consented to drive the stranger to his destination.

The two started off together in a sleigh. That was the last seen of Williams alive. At noon Eugene Pope, passing along the road, came upon the sleigh and its ghastly freight. The spot where the crime was committed is surrounded on either side by a dense wood. Pope rushed to John Miller's farm house near by and gave an alarm.

An examination of Williams' pockets showed a wallet containing checks on Plainfield banks and a pocketbook with a large sum of money. Williams conducted a large bakery in Brooklyn until two years ago, when he removed to Watchung and opened a grocery store.

NEW YORK CORONER GUILTY.

Jury Convicts Dr. Jackson of Demanding a Bribe From Lawyer.

New York City.—Coroner Moses J. Jackson was found guilty by the jury that has been trying him for soliciting a bribe to secure the abortion of a homicide case. The jury recommended mercy.

The crime of which he is convicted is punishable by a maximum of ten years imprisonment and $5000 fine. His conviction will vacate his office and disqualify him forever from office holding in this State unless the judgment is reversed. The Governor appoints his successor to serve until the end of the year.

Dr. Jackson was convicted on the charge of soliciting a bribe of $500 from Benjamin Reass to clear "Dr." John W. Alexander, who was arrested on the charge of having caused the death of a woman by a criminal operation. Jackson was sent to the Tombs to await sentence.

MRS. ROGERS GETS REPRIEVE.

Vermont Sheriff Feared Delay Until Hour For Execution.

Windsor, Vt.—The messenger bearing the reprieve of Mary M. Rogers, the convicted Bennington murderess, to June 2, from Governor Bell to Sheriff H. H. Peck, did not arrive until the morning of the day set for the hanging. His coming ended the anxiety of the Sheriff that the reprieve might not reach him before 2 o'clock p. m., which had been the time set for the execution.

The death warrant was read to Mrs. Rogers, according to law, and was followed by the reading of the reprieve. For the first time the prisoner showed emotion. Tears ran down her cheeks, and she was unable to speak.

SUBMARINE BOAT'S RECORD.

The Simon Lake Steams at Six Knots When Submerged.

Newport News, Va.—The Lake submarine boat Simon Lake X., in her final test in James River, made a record for submergence. She filled her superstructure in nine and one-half minutes, the previous record, made by a French type, being fifteen minutes.

She was then submerged to a depth of thirty-eight feet and rose to the surface again in thirty seconds. The vessel's speed was nine and one-half knots on the surface, eight and one-half with decks awash, and six knots when submerged. Commander Land, of the Argentine Republic Navy; Capt. Dechair, of the British Navy, and two other foreign officers were aboard during the tests.

The boat has been sold to a foreign government and will soon be dismantled and shipped.

FEMININE FANCIES.

The Baroness Burdett-Coutts, now over ninety years old, is still in excellent health.

It is said that Mrs. Astor wore nearly $300,000 worth of diamonds at a ball recently given by her.

Miss Etta M. Nelson is a driver on Route 3 of the rural free delivery from the Pittsfield, Me., office.

Miss Clara Medlin, of Pilot Oak, Mo., bears the distinction of being the only female blacksmith on record.

Anna Werner, eighty-one years old, has served four generations of the Schraub family, living near Cologne, as cook.

Miss Alice M. Robertson has just been appointed postmistress at Muskogee, the most important town in the Indian Territory.

The Queen of Portugal is an expert physician, and has raised her amusement to the dignity of a profession. She is said to be the busiest woman in Europe.

More than 8000 women are employed in the various Government offices in Washington, 2044 of whom have entered the service after competitive examination.

No woman not a professional musician has ever played so important a part in musical history as Frau Cosima Wagner, the daughter of Liszt and the wife of Wagner.

Just across lots from Senator Knox's estate, out at Valley Forge, there lives a young woman, Miss Ella W. Fredericks, who manages a fifty acre farm in a way that has won for her the envy and admiration of all her neighbors.

Miss Carrie Davison, daughter of the late Darius J. Davison, of Detroit, who has just been appointed Clerk of the United States District Court, at Detroit, Mich., is the only woman in the United States honored with such an office.

PEOPLE GOSSIPED ABOUT.

Lientenant Robert E. Peary recently spoke at a dinner of the Arctic Society.

John Sparks, Governor of Nevada, is the largest owner of range cattle in the United States.

Dr. Heck, it is announced, is to marry Fraulein Bertha Krupp, the richest girl in the world.

Rev. Alexis C. Jeffries, father of the famous pugilist, is going to be a missionary in Australia.

The Sultan of Turkey and the Queen of the Netherlands are the only total abstainers among European sovereigns.

Mrs. Jessie Broadfoot, maid for many years in the home of Thomas Carlyle, died in Scotland the other day, aged seventy-one.

Lady Marjorie Erskine, of England, has entered a children's hospital in London as a child's nurse, and will be known only as Nurse Erskine.

Manuel Garcia, the eminent teacher of singing and inventor of the laryngoscope, will celebrate his hundredth birthday on the 17th of next March.

Jules Verne, at the age of nearly three score years and ten, is still pouring forth fantastic wonder tales for French boys, his fiftieth published book having just been issued.

Only three of the thirteen Presidential electors of Indiana who voted for Abraham Lincoln are still living—Major Will Cumback, Isaac Jenkinson and Colonel John W. Ray.

J. N. Tilton, a merchant of Bozeman, Mont., left in a will that was probated recently the income of his estate for the celebration of Fourth of July, with fireworks, flags and bunting.

The most popular fiction writer in England is not Mr. Hall Caine or Miss Marie Corelli, but Mr. Silas K. Hocking, once a Methodist minister in Lincolnshire. The sale of his books is said to have "totalled more than those of any other living writer."

COLLEGE NOTES.

A new book-plate has just been engraved for the library of the University of Michigan.

Sir William Macdonald has given an additional $10,000 for the new McGill Students' Union.

The announcement of Teachers' College for the academic year 1905-06 is now in preparation.

Adolph Lewisohn, of New York City, has given $5000 for the reconstruction of the chemical laboratories at Dartmouth College.

President Harper, in his quarterly statement, announced gifts to the University of Chicago in cash and in scholarship investments of $470,290.

The annual dinner of the Associate Alumni of the College of the City of New York will be held on February 22 (Washington's Birthday) at the Hotel Astor.

New courses will be offered next semester at Amherst College in Greek literature, botany, American literature, modern literature, Italian art and German art.

The annual meeting and dinner of the Association of Class Secretaries will be held at the Union of Harvard, which was announced to take place on February 9.

It is officially announced that President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation of the trustees of Williams College to be present at the next commencement.

The Baltimore Association for the Promotion of the University Education of Women will make its customary annual offer of a fellowship worth $500 for the year 1905-1906.

Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer has given 1000 marks per year for the next three years to keep up the current periodicals and collective works in the Ottendorfer Germanic Library, of New York University.

THE PULPIT.

A SCHOLARLY SUNDAY SERMON BY THE REV. HERBERT H. MOTT.

Subject: Can a Man Do as He Likes?

Boston, Mass.—The following sermon was contributed to The Christian Register by the Rev. Herbert H. Mott. It is entitled "Can a Man Do as He Likes?" and the text is: "Choose you this day who you will serve."—Joshua xxiv., 15.

Can a man do as he likes?

Of course not! you say. All sorts of barriers hedge him round. He would like to fly as the birds fly, but the weight of his flesh and bones keeps plodding along the ground. He is born poor or stupid; consequently he can neither buy a steam yacht nor set the Thames on fire, though he would like dearly to do both. The force of public opinion compels him to don a tall silk hat and a frock coat when he would much prefer to go about in a golf cape and a shooting jacket. The force of public law compels him to run his auto at ten miles an hour when he very much wishes to spin along joyously at the rate of thirty. Every man exists under a set of compulsions. He is obliged to submit to many limitations, natural and artificial, and he is compelled, by pushes and pulls and pressures he is unable to resist, to do many things he doesn't want to do.

Nevertheless, in spite of a man's abject slavery in certain directions, is there not some small space, some little area, in which, instead of being a slave, he is actually and truly free? a department of life and conduct in which he can do as he likes?

The old doctrine—the doctrine believed by our fathers, and by nearly the whole of humanity, civilized and uncivilized, in every part of the world, from the beginning of recorded time—was that there is such a department of life and conduct; that in all vital matters, in all matters that have to do with the moral quality of life, a man can do as he likes. Our fathers held that, whenever we stand at a point where two roads diverge, we are able to choose, select, determine, which road to pursue. In such a situation the casting vote remains with us.

Whenever two or more governments, leaders, employers, claim our allegiance, we can "choose whom we will serve." This is true, said our fathers, no matter how severe the pressure. The temptation, urgency, force of circumstances, may be so great as to resemble compulsion. It appears as if we were obliged to take one road rather than the other. This, said our fathers, is appearance only. In reality, whenever two or more alternatives present themselves, whenever two roads open before us, the decision remains with us. It is with us to say yes or no, to lift the latch or not to lift it, to take the left or the right. No matter how great the pressure brought to bear on us, in the last resort we can always choose poverty instead of riches, captivity instead of freedom, suffering instead of ease, and instead of life, rather than yield, if need be, we can always choose death.

This is the old doctrine, and, although it has stood both the test of time and the test of experience, there appears to be, in these days, a widely spread tendency to ignore it. No one denies that circumstances exercise a powerful influence over our lives, but the tendency nowadays is to ascribe everything to circumstances.

It is related that the eminent naturalist, Professor Boulton, placed the eggs of caterpillars in differently colored boxes, and left them there to hatch out, with the remarkable result that the eggs in the blue box hatched out into blue caterpillars, those in the red box into red, and those in the yellow box into yellow caterpillars. They were, you see, the product of their surroundings, they were what the tint of their surroundings made them. And so, it is declared, are you and I; we are what our surroundings and those of our ancestors make us. We are the planes of outside conditions, past and present.

Here is a man who is an enemy of society. He preys upon his kind. His career is divided between debauchery and other crimes. He is the victim, the helpless victim, of outward circumstances, we are told. His mother was a drunkard, his father was a thief. He was reared in the slums. What can you expect? True, he has been to a reform school; true, he has been helped and aided by various philanthropic people whom he has mercilessly deceived. But he, poor fellow! could not help himself. Like Professor Boulton's caterpillars, he took on the tint of his environment. Born in a black box, he turns out black. His surroundings were evil, therefore he is evil.

Or, again, there is the hero who, like Charles Lamb, gives up all, in order to support some one dependent on him, or surrenders life itself in order to save the lives of others. We are told the same story about the hero as about the thief. He is not brave or self-denying of his own accord. He is heroic simply because the conditions in which he was brought up were favorable to heroism, and so heroism grew out of his soul, just as cabbages grow out of the soil when the soil contains the seeds of cabbages.

Goodness and badness, heroism and criminality, it is declared, do not reside in us, but in our surroundings. We are mere passive lumps of clay, on which our surroundings stamp whatever is in them. We are the slaves and victims of the conditions in the midst of which we are. When we fancy we are doing as we like, going our own way, following our own wills, we are, in reality, merely obeying the pressure of circumstance. We are under a rigid law of necessity all the time. Even when we stand where two roads diverge, and think that we ourselves choose to take the left hand or the right hand road, it is not really we ourselves who choose, but a number of circumstances and conditions, working on us and through us.

This doctrine, that we are creatures of circumstance and cannot help what we do, is a misleading one. It tends to self-deception. It makes us imagine ourselves better than we are. When we do wrong, this doctrine offers the temptation to us to say: "It was not my fault. It was the fault of my education and surroundings." And this will lead today, as it has always done in the past, to a general laxity with regard to wrong doing—to a habit of thinking lightly of the exceeding sinfulness of sin.

This evil doctrine is the more difficult to combat because there is an element of truth in it. We are moved and swayed by circumstances. Birth and education do exercise a powerful influence over us. These things must be taken into consideration. Nevertheless, they don't explain everything. Make what allowance you will for circumstances and education, still in every transaction we have the last word. The proof of this is in our daily conduct. We cannot help blaming men and praising them.

Suppose you are on a Boston street, and are accosted by an individual in shabby garments. You are touched by his tale of woe, and with your usual generosity you give him an ample alms. Five minutes later (this incident is founded upon fact) in the crush of a crowded corner, you feel an unwonted hand busy at your pocket, and, turning round, discover in the would-be thief the very man you have just helped.

What do you think of this fellow? Do you feel toward him as if he were an invalid, a sick soul, a deluded victim of circumstance?

On the contrary, you regard—and justly regard—the robust purloiner of your pocketbook as an ungrateful scoundrel, and, if you are a good citizen, you promptly and indignantly hand him over to the police. Sorrow and pity you no doubt experience, but, mingled with sorrow and pity there will be righteous indignation. However many excuses your kind heart makes for him, you will still blame the man; for you will be convinced, however bad his surroundings and his bringing up, being a man, he could have kept straight in spite of all, as many another has done. You know, in your soul, that, however great the obstacles, being a man, he was still master of himself. He might have chosen differently. He might have taken the right road instead of the wrong one, if only he had tried hard enough. You feel, after all is said and done, he was, in this matter, able to do as he liked. Consequently, he is responsible. Therefore, we blame him.

Take the opposite case, that of the hero. We have all read recently how the Japanese attempted to block the entrance to Port Arthur by sinking steamers in the channel. One of these vessels had reached the appointed spot. Her anchor had been let go. The fuse attached to the charge which was to blow a hole in her had been lighted. The officer in command ordered the crew into the lifeboat, he himself being the last to leave the ship. A moment he stands on the gunwale, ready to cast loose. He counts his men. One is missing. Shall they leave him? The officer has but an instant in which to make up his mind. There is an inward struggle between the rival impulses of duty and self-regard. Then he climbs again upon the shot-swept deck to seek his lost comrade. Alas! it is in vain. The next moment he is killed by a Russian shell, and his crew push off, only just in time to save themselves.

Why do we regard this man as a hero? Why was a public funeral held in his honor by his countrymen? Why do we praise him? Because we feel the brave action was due to him, and to no thing and no one else. Because we feel that he stood where two ways diverged—the way of duty and the way of safety—and that he was master of the situation. He determined which road to take. Out of his own brave will, out of his own courageous soul, he chose the right way. The decision lay not with circumstances, conditions, previous training, or ancestry, but with himself. We feel that he, and he alone, was responsible, and that therefore to him, and to him alone, belongs the credit and the praise.

We cannot help blaming the criminal, we cannot help praising the hero, but, if criminal and hero were simply the victims of circumstance, to do so would be meaningless. We have no right to condemn the criminal if he cannot help doing what he does. There is no sense in honoring the hero if the heroism is due to education or to surrounding conditions; that is, to something other than the hero. Yet we do condemn the one, and we do give our homage to the other. We cannot help ourselves. The praise and the blame we bestow are involuntary acknowledgment that, in spite of all the theories closet philosophers may spin, there is an ineradicable conviction in the human heart that we are able, in the last resort, to do as we like, and that as a consequence we are responsible before God and man both for our deeds and for our thoughts.

He Gives Grace.

"Bounteous is Jehovah in His nature; to give is His delight. His gifts are beyond measure precious, and are as freely given as the light of the sun. He gives grace to His elect because He wills it, to His redeemed because of His covenant, to the called because of His promise, to believers because they seek it, to sinners because they need it. He gives grace abundantly, seasonably, constantly, readily, sovereignly; doubly enhancing the value of the boon by the manner of His bestowal. Reader, how blessed it is, as the years roll round and the leaves begin again to fall, to enjoy such an unfading promise as this: 'The Lord will give grace.'"—Spurgeon.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR FEBRUARY 12.

Subject: The Second Miracle in Cana, John iv., 43-54—Golden Text, John v., 36—Memory Verses, 49-51—Commentary on the Day's Lesson.

I. Jesus received as a prophet (vs. 43-45). 43. "After two days." The two days mentioned in verse 40. "Galilee." The centre of life and activity in Palestine at that time. It contained 3,000,000 of people. There was a large foreign population, and the Jews were more ready to receive the gospel than in the south. 44. "His own country." It would seem that at this time Jesus regarded Jerusalem and Judea, in a very important sense, as "His country," not simply His birthplace, but the place of His Father's house and kingdom, it being the metropolis of the Jews. They had already manifested hostile feelings toward Him, and therefore He turned His footsteps northward (John 3:25). This proverb which Jesus here uttered He repeated at Nazareth and was there rejected by His own kinsmen. His "own country," then, meant Nazareth, where He had grown up. Read Luke 4:24; Mark 6:2; Matt. 13:57. 45. "Into Galilee." The country of Galilee. He had accomplished His journey from Judea. His stop in Samaria was for two days only. "Received Him." This does not mean that none rejected Him, but where He went He was welcomed. His first miracle there, nearly a year before, was still in their memory, and it was only a few weeks after that when those same countrymen met Him at the Passover, and there witnessed other miracles and a display of His authority in cleansing the temple.

II. The nobleman's request (vs. 46, 47). 46. "Again into Cana." Where His disciples witnessed the first display of His power, and where their faith in Him as the Messiah was confirmed. Very likely He was again entertained in the home of Nathanael. "A certain nobleman." Literally "one belonging to the king." Herod Antipas was king at this time and this man was probably some high officer of Herod's court. Some think he was Chuza, Herod's steward or chamberlain, whose wife, Joanna, ministered to Jesus (Luke 8:3). The miraculous healing of the nobleman's son resembles the healing of the centurion's servant (Matt. 8:5 and Luke 7:1), but must not be confounded with it. "Son was sick." Very sick with a fever (v. 52). Disease and death come alike to high and low. There is misery in palaces as well as in hovels. "Capernaum." A city on the northwest coast of the sea of Galilee. Soon after this Jesus made Capernaum His home.

47. "When He heard." Probably through the reports of those who had been at the Passover, if he had not himself witnessed the miracles there. Capernaum was not more than twenty miles from Cana, and the news would quickly spread that Jesus was again come to Galilee. "Went unto—besought." Here we see his tender affection for his son; he spared no pains to get help for him. We also see his great respect for our Lord; he came himself, when he might have sent a servant, and he besought Him, when, as a man in authority, some would think he might have ordered His attendance. The greatest men, when they come to God, must become beggars. "Point of death." Times of sorrow and deepest need lead us to Christ. When no earthly power can aid us we turn to the One who has all power and love.

III. Jesus demands faith (vs. 48-50). 48. "Except ye see." Not only did they demand miracles, but miracles performed in a striking manner. How totally unlike the Samaritans, from whom our Lord had so lately come, who embraced the divinity of His teachings without demanding wonders. This nobleman came purely absorbed in his dying son, anxious for the bodily miracle, but thoughtless of the divine claims of the Saviour of sinners. It is this selfishness of spirit that Jesus now rebukes. The words of this verse are, as it were, an ejaculation, a thinking aloud of Jesus. He sees that to awaken this man He must more than heal his son; He must to that sign add an additional wonder. He must so heal him as to arouse the man to reflection. 49. "Come down," etc. This discussion of faith was as loss of time to him. He cannot stop to answer the rebuke, to argue the case or to defend his character. It is his son alone that fills his thoughts. But his earnestness shows a belief in Christ's power which will soon cause him to acknowledge his child's Saviour as divine.

50. "Go thy way." This would be a great test to the man's faith, but he was ready for it. "Thy son liveth." The healing is granted, but without Jesus leaving Cana. Until now the father had believed on the testimony of others. Now his faith is to rest on a better support—on the personal contact which he had just had with the Lord Himself. "The man believed." This is an instance of the power of Jesus to convince the mind; to soothe doubts; to confirm faith, and to meet our desires. Had our Lord gone with him, as he wished, his unbelief could not have been fully removed. God always bestows His gifts in that way in which His glory is best promoted and our eternal interest secured. "The word—spoken." Before this he had believed in Christ's power to heal, now he believes in His word and acts accordingly.

IV. Faith rewarded (vs. 51-54). 51. "Going down." From Cana to Capernaum. "Met him." "While the father was descending the hillsides with trust and peace, they were ascending them with glad news." "Thy son liveth." Meaning the same that Jesus meant when He used the same words—that he would recover from this sickness, with the prospect of lengthened life. 52. "Then enquired he." His faith was rewarded. He had believed the word and received its fulfillment. It was his delight to consider the works of God, and to note the beauty and harmony between His word and His work. "At the seventh hour." Definite time, definite work. This was either 1 o'clock p. m., according to the Jewish reckoning, or 7 o'clock p. m., according to one Roman reckoning. The latter explains best why the nobleman did not go home the same night.

53. "The father knew." Everything was clear to his understanding. It was while he was beseeching the Saviour that his prayer was answered, though at the time he knew it not. Mortals can tell more of what they have experienced than they can claim by faith. The diligent comparing of the works of Christ with His words will be of great use to confirm our faith. As the word of God, well studied, will help us to understand His providences, so the providence of God, well observed, will help us to understand His word. "Himself—whole house." Believed in the divine claims of Jesus. This is the earliest mention of "household faith." 54. "Second miracle." Not the second miracle Jesus had wrought (chap. 3:2; v. 45), but the second in Galilee.

STATE NEWS BUDGET.

Dropping Many Miners.

The tightening-up process of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company began with the issuance of a bulletin announcing that that company would curtail the number of company men in its employ. The collieries in Hazleton were particularly affected. Another rule that will go into operation is that suspending yardage men about two or three days before the end of each month so that this work can be measured. During the monthly suspension the men will not be allowed even to do what is known as "dead" work. These new measures on the part of the company, which it is believed will be copied by other corporations in the region, were received with misgivings at the United Mine Workers' headquarters. "This is only the beginning of the general tightening-up movement of the operators in preparation of 1906," said one of the district leaders. "From what we can ascertain the operators will endeavor to create as great a surplus of labor during the present year as is compatible with the workings of their collieries, so that when the time comes for making a new agreement with the miners they can point to the existing conditions as a reason for not granting the demands that may be presented by the union."

Urges Fish and Game Preserve.

Resolutions recommending that a certain percentage of land in each of the State forest reservations in Pennsylvania be set aside as a permanent preserve for fish and game within which it shall be unlawful to fish and hunt, were adopted by the State Fisheries Association, at Harrisburg. The association also recommended the enactment of a law by the present Legislature to prohibit the pollution of streams and indorsed the legislation advocated by the State Department of Fisheries. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, A. H. Fealy, Hazleton; Vice-Presidents, W. C. Watson, Warren, and C. G. Dorn, Bradford; Secretary, John W. Hague, Pittsburg; Corresponding Secretary, Barton D. Evans, Harrisburg; Treasurer, W. H. Reed, Norristown.

Senators at Cock Fight.

A large number of Chester sports returned from a cocking main held near Baltimore, Md., which for size eclipses anything in the game bird fighting line ever attempted in this country. The main was between Maryland and Virginia fanciers and sports, and the purse was $5000 with $100 on individual sides. Virginia won by the score of eight to four birds. There was one draw. Money, the sports say, was "knee deep," thousands of dollars changing hands. The battle took place at night and early in the morning. The place is being kept a secret by the Chester sports. Senators, Congressmen and women in all walks of life were present and bet large sums on the result.

Got 4000 Acres For $8000.

The State, as was recently vaguely stated, has secured title to 4000 acres of forestry land in Bloomington township, Pike County, which formely belonged to the Shakers, of Mount Lebanon, N. Y., and West Pittsfield, Mass. It was land that was so non-productive that the Shakers, after holding it since 1875, decided to sell. It originally consisted of 10,000 acres and is said to have cost the Shakers $120,000. The State only bought 4000 acres of it from a Mrs. Weitz, of New York City, who was the last owner. The State paid $2 an acre for it, and will use it for forestry reservation purposes.

Thumb Prints Taken.

Adams Express Company officials hope to find the man, who removed $5650 from an express package in Pittsburg two weeks, ago, through a thumb print. In attempting to give the broken wax seal the appearance of not having been tampered with, a thumb was pressed against it. Every employe of the company who could have handled the package has been compelled to appear at the express office and leave an imprint of his thumb. All the employes thus far have come forward willingly and had impressions taken.

Joins Partner in Death.

Charles White Hubbard, for many years a partner of Charles Lockhart, the oil man, now lying dead, died at the Allegheny General Hospital, in Pittsburg, where he was taken several days ago to undergo an operation. Mr. Hubbard, who was seventy-eight years of age, sank rapidly from the moment he was told of the death of Mr. Lockhart. Mr. Hubbard was for years head of the American Axe and Tool Company. His son, Charles W. Hubbard, is now President of that company, with headquarters in New York City.

Says She Walked Track All Day.

A young woman giving the name of Matilda Pritzbur, of Wood and Hermitage streets, Manayunk, was picked up nearly frozen to death by the crew of a Chestnut Hill trolley car near Plymouth Park and brought to Norristown and turned over to the police. She said that she had left home in the morning for a "good long walk," and had become confused and was walking on the trolley tracks all day.

On Parole a Week; Then Jail.

Dorrance Allen, a Rome township farmer, was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in jail at Towanda for assaulting Henry Coleman, a neighbor. But Judge Fanning gave Allen a week in which to go home and arrange his affairs for his long absence. He is then to voluntarily return to the county prison.

The Markets

Wholesale Prices Quoted in New York

MILK.

The Milk Exchange price for standard quality is 3½c. per quart.

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western, extra	$ 29½	@	$ 30
Firsts	27½	@	29
Seconds	25	@	27
State dairy tubs, firsts	24	@	26
Imitation creamery	19	@	25
Factory, thirds to firsts	16	@	21

CHEESE.

State, full cream, fancy	11½	@	12
Small	—	@	12¼
Part skims, good to prime	8	@	8¾
Part skims, common	—	@	6¾
Full skims	4	@	5

EGGS.

Jersey—Fancy	32	@	34
State and Penn	32	@	34
Western—Choice	28	@	30
Southern—Choice	23	@	29

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	3 00
Medium, choice	—	@	2 10
Pea, choice	1 77½	@	1 80
Red kidney, choice	2 75	@	2 80
White kidney	—	@	3 00
Yellow eye	2 07½	@	2 10
Black turtle soup	—	@	3 25
Lima, Cal	—	@	3 00

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples, Baldwin, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
King, per bbl	2 50	@	3 50
Ben Davis, per bbl	1 50	@	2 25
Greening, per bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Cranberries, C. Cod, per bbl	3 00	@	8 00
Jersey, per bbl	6 00	@	6 50

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, per lb	—	@	13
Chickens, per lb	—	@	11
Roosters, per lb	—	@	9
Turkeys, per lb	—	@	13
Ducks, per pair	60	@	80
Geese, per pair	1 25	@	1 62
Pigeons, per pair	—	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, per lb	17½	@	20
Chickens, Philadelphia	16	@	20
Fowls, Western, per lb	10	@	13½
Spring ducks, per lb	10	@	14
Spring geese, per lb	8	@	12
Squabs, per dozen	2 00	@	3 25

HOPS.

State, 1904, choice, per lb	34	@	35
Good to prime, per lb	32	@	33
Common to fair	30	@	31
Pacific Coast, 1904, choice	32	@	33
Good to prime, per lb	30	@	31
Old odds	13	@	17

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay, prime, per 100 lb	—	@	82½
No. 1, per 100 lb	77½	@	80
No. 2, per 100 lb	72½	@	77
Clover mixed, per 100 lb	70	@	75
Straw, long rye	1 05	@	1 10

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, per bbl	1 25	@	1 35
L. I., per 180 lbs	1 75	@	2 00
Sweets, per bbl	2 50	@	4 00
Turnips, per bbl	60	@	90
Tomatoes, per carrier	1 50	@	4 00
Egg plant, per box	1 50	@	4 50
Squash, per box	1 00	@	1 75
Peas, per basket	2 00	@	6 00
Peppers, per carrier	1 00	@	2 00
Lettuce, per basket	50	@	75
Cabbages, per ton	6 00	@	9 00
Cucumbers, per crate	1 50	@	4 00
String beans, per basket	2 00	@	6 00
Onions, Ct., Yel., per bbl	2 75	@	3 00
Red, per bbl	2 50	@	2 75
Orange Co., per bag	2 25	@	2 75
Celery, per dozen bunches	10	@	40
Cauliflower, per bbl	1 00	@	4 00
Brussels sprouts, per qt	10	@	12
Spinach, per bbl	1 50	@	3 00
Kale, per bbl	75	@	1 25
Beets, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Carrots, per 100 bunches	3 00	@	3 50
Parsley, per 100 bunches	4 00	@	7 00
Watercress, per 100 bunches	1 50	@	2 50

SUNDRIES.

Beeswax, per lb	28	@	28½
Maple sugar, per lb	8	@	10
Syrup, per gallon	65	@	75
Honey, clover, per lb	10	@	15
Buckwheat, per lb	10	@	11

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter patents	5 50	@	5 85
Spring patents	5 85	@	6 35
Wheat, No. 1 N. Duluth	—	@	1 27½
No. 2 red	—	@	1 22½
Corn, No. 2 white	—	@	52
Oats, mixed	36½	@	37
Clipped, white	39	@	41
Lard, city	—	@	6½

GAME.

Ducks, canvas, per pair	1 00	@	2 50
Red head, per pair	1 00	@	1 50
Mallard, per pair	75	@	1 00
Teal, blue wing	40	@	60
Green wing	35	@	50
Rabbits, per pair	16	@	40

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	7	@	9
Calves, city dressed	9	@	15
Country dressed	6	@	12½
Sheep, per 100 lb	4 00	@	5 50
Lambs, per 100 lb	7 85	@	8 00
Hogs, live, per 100 lb	4 25	@	5 25
Country dressed, per lb	5½	@	7½

TREASURY $28,600,000 SHORT.

Big Increase in Expenditures During Current Fiscal Year Over Last Year.

Washington, D. C.—There is a deficit of $28,596,307 in the United States Treasury. The receipts and expenditures for the seven months of the fiscal year ended on January 31, showed total receipts of $324,060,138, and expenditures of $349,656,445. In the corresponding months of the last fiscal year the total receipts were $319,425,843, and the expenditures $317,851,869, a surplus of $1,574,234.

For the month closed the total receipts were $43,410,285, and the expenditures, $49,627,000, making a deficit for the month of $6,216,714. For the same month of the last fiscal year the total receipts were $41,588,379, and the expenditures $48,440,000, a deficit of $6,851,629.

Russia's Oil Production.

The petroleum production of Russia last year is expected, when the figures are made public, to show an increase over that of 1903, when it was 75,000,000 barrels. This was thirty-eight per cent. of the world's supply and considerably exceeded the production of the United States east of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers the same year, which totaled 55,000,000 barrels, or twenty-eight per cent. of the world's supply. The burning quality of American oil is, however, better than the Russian.

A CHINESE DINNER.

The Tidbits Were Cantonese Puppy and Eggs Fifty Years Old.

An officer of the British army says that one of the finest dinners he ever ate was served to him by a Chinese host in Hongkong. He thus describes it: "First on our menu came the little oysters which cling to the bamboo stems in the salt water marshes of upper China. They are, I should fancy, the smallest and the sweetest oysters in the world. Bird's nest soup followed, prepared as it should be. I fancy that a chicken broth was the liquid to which the nest gave its peculiar and attractive taste of the sea at our feast, and the combination was excellent. Tripang, which we know as beche-de-mer, followed. It is the sea slug from the Loochoo islands, and served as an entree it tastes very much like turtle fat, though richer. To counteract its richness a great china bowl of boiled bamboo shoots was handed round with it.

"Next came a very small roast. I thought at first that it was a tiny sucking pig, but it had no crackling, and the flesh was like that of an agneau de lait, the little lambs whose meat is snow white. It was one of the Cantonese puppies of a particular kind, which are doomed from birth to take their place on the roasting spit and which are fed on rice and milk only. I looked down the table and saw that my friend was eating with zest, so for the first time in my life I ate dog—and liked it exceedingly. With this puppy were served all the vegetables in season and a salad which had the taste of young nasturtium leaf as its strongest flavor. Rice birds followed. They are smaller than ortolans, each tiny plump creature being but a mouthful, but they are the most delicious eating of all the feathered small fry.

"Nankin eggs were next brought round. They had been buried for fifty years, and a Chinaman detects some special flavor in them. To me they tasted just like an ordinary hard boiled egg, and their appearance, being almost black, was not inviting. They were, in my opinion, the one failure of the dinner. The sideboard had been spread with a variety of cold viands, among them pheasants and game pies from Shanghai and a Kobe round of spiced beef. Baskets of fruit were brought in and little orange trees in pots, from which we were invited to pluck the ripe fruit."

TREE PECULIARITIES.

The eucalyptus tree dries up springs rapidly.

The olive will live longer under water than any other tree.

There are forests of leafless trees in some parts of Australia.

A nutmeg tree of the largest size will produce no more than five pounds of nutmegs.

Whenever a plant is wounded a positive electric current is established between the wounded part and the intact parts.

In Tibet there is a most curious tree known as the tree of the thousand images. Its leaves are covered with well defined characters of the Tibetan alphabet.

On the island of Loochoo grows a tree about the size of a common cherry tree which possesses the peculiarity of changing the color of its blossoms. At one time the flower assumes the tint of the lily and again shortly takes the color of the rose.

Weatherwise River Men.

River men who have followed the Potomac from youth to old age are full of wise weather sayings that come as near being correct as do the predictions of the more scientific observers. An old river man who as master on sailing vessel and steamer has traveled to and fro on the Potomac for the past fifty years said that he had often noticed that as the weather is on the first three days of December in each year so will the weather be in the three months of winter—that is, as the 1st of December is so will December be; January will be like the 2d and February like the 3d. Another saying is as the weather is on the Thursday before the new moon so will be the weather for the greater part of the moon.—Washington Star.

Today.

Today is your day and mine, the only day we have, the day in which we play our part. What our part may signify in the great whole we may not understand, but we are here to play it, and now is our time. This we know, it is a cynicism. It is for us to express love in terms of helpfulness. This we know, for we have learned from sad experience that any other source of life leads toward decay and waste.—David Starr Jordan.

"Not Found."

A letter arrived at the New York postoffice the other day bearing the following address: "To Any Respectable Lawyer, New York City, N. Y." The carrier into whose hands it fell for delivery returned it marked in blue pencil, "Not Found."—New York Press.

Maintaining His Record.

Amateur Sportsman—I say, did I hit anything that time? Gamekeeper—I think not, sir. There warn't nothing in sight but the birds, sir.—Judge.

SHAPIRO BROS. MAPLETON, PENNA.

Clearance SALE!

Sale to Last Thirty Days

SHAPIRO BROS. MAPLETON, PENNA.

Our stock of General Merchandise must be offered to the people at Clearance Sale Prices owing to the fact that we are going to enlarge the store room building, and notice was given to us by the architect and contractors to have the stock in condition so they could start to remodel by March 1st, 1905. Not having other reserve room to stock the goods, we are forced to reduce the stock at Clearance Sale Prices so we could be ready according to agreement made with the contractors. Our stock at present is complete in every department and you now have the chance to get up-to-date merchandise at CLEARANCE SALE PRICES. Note prices below.

Sale Started Wednesday, February 1, 1905.

DRY GOODS AND DRESS GOODS.

The prices on Dress Goods for this sale are so interesting that we know that we will sell more than ever. Try to be here at the beginning of the sale as many special goods will be sold out at once.

20-cent Plaid Dress Goods, Clearance Sale Price, 11 cents

40-cent Wool Cloth, Clearance Sale Price, 19 cents

60-cent Wool Waistings, Clearence Sale Price, 34 cents

75-cent Zibilene, Clearance Sale Price, 44 cents

$1.25 Broadcloth, extra wide, in all good colors, Clearance Sale Price, 74 cents

SILK VALUES. Our large line of Silks is included in this clearance Sale, and good values assured when visiting this large department.

7-cent Calico, all colors, Clearance Sale Price, 5 cents

7-cent fast color apron Gingham, all colors, Clearance Sale Price, 5 cents

8-cent Muslin, extra heavy, bleached and unbleached, Clearance Sale Price, 5 cents

Underwear News.

Such good Underwear has never been sold at prices so low. They are thoroughly reliable, though the prices have been cut to less than half. Come soon, as some lots are small and will go rapidly.

Men's Shirts, Drawers to match.	34 cents
Ladies' Vests, Pants to match.	19 cents
Men's Top Shirts,	29 cents
Boys' Top Shirts,	19 cents
Misses' Vests, Pants to match.	10 cents

The department is filled with Clearance Sale Bargains.

Ladies' Suits and Skrrts.

$9.50 Skirts made of all wool fancy material, Clearance Sale Price, $5.49

$1.75 and $2.00 Skirts, well made and trimmed, Clearance Sale Price, 98 cents

Ladies' Coats at Clearance Sale Prices.

Coats and Jackets well made and lined. Blue, black and brown, former price, $7.00, $8.50, $9.00. Clearance Sale Price, $4.74

The better grades of the entire line is accordingly reduced at Clearance Sale Prices.

The full line of Misses' and Children's Coats must and will positively be sold during this Clearance as they are reduced to half the regular price.

Furs! Furs!

Ladies who will attend our Clearance Sale surely will take advantage of this department, as never before were furs reduced to such low prices

FINE FURNITURE

Our large line of Furniture will be offered during this sale. You can buy at reduced prices Bed Room Suits, Iron Beds, Springs, Chairs, Rockers and a number of other valuable pieces of furniture at Clearance Prices.

CLOTHING!

We found it necessary to include our large line of Clothing in this sale because the clothing room will be the first of all to be remodeled. Owing to the large stock now on hand we are compelled to make quick clearance sale in our Clothing Department.

$6.00 Men's Suits	$3.48	$2.00 Men's Dress Pants,	99c
$9.50 Men's Suits	$4.99	$3.00 Dress Pants,	$1.48
$5.00 Boys' Suits	$4.74	Knee Pants,	19c a pair
$2.00 Child's Suits	96c	$7.50 Overcoats,	Clearance Sale Price $3.48
$5.00 Boys' Coats,	Clearance Sale Price $2.24	$10.00 Overcoats,	Clearance Sale Price $4.98

VALUES IN SHOES!

In order to keep up our record for giving bargains in Shoes we put together all our fancy shoes and placed them on sale with other grades. News of some of the prices follow:

Men's Work Shoes,	98 cents	Ladies' Dress Shoes,	98 cents
Men's Dress Shoes,	$1.24	Misses' Fine Shoes,	74 cents
Boys' Fine Shoes,	98 cents	Children's Shoes,	44 cents
Little Gents' Shoes as low as	Clearance Sale Price, 49 cents	Rubbers to fit all shoes at	Clearance Sale Prices

Sale Is Now Going On

Blankets and Comforts

10-4 Cotton Blankets,	44c
11-4 Cotton Blankets,	64c
12-4 Cotton Blankets,	74c
$4.00 Sanitary Wool Blankets,	Clearance Sale Price $2.74
$6.00 Factory Wool Blankets, large size,	Clearance Sale Price $3.48
Large Size Comforts,	74c
Heavy Grade Comforts,	89c

Carpets and Rugs

Ingrain Carpet,	19c
Rag Carpet,	24c
Wool Carpet,	55c
Brussells Carpet in fancy patterns, 75c value,	Clearance price 49c

Fancy Rugs at prices lower than the cost of the material.

Our line of Table and Floor Oil Cloth is included in this Clearance Sale.

Patent Medicines

All kinds of Patent Medicines are reduced for this sale.

Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Pain's Celery Compound,
Lydia E. Pinkham, Peruna,
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
Swamproot.

$1.00 sizes go at 85 cents.
50c sizes go at 44 cents.
25c sizes go at 20 cents.
10c sizes go at 8 cents.

Groceries

Granulated Sugar,	6½c
7 Cakes Star Soap,	25c
3 lbs good Prunes,	25c
3 cans Tomatoes,	25c
3 cans Peaches,	25c
3 cans Peas,	25c
Coffee, per pound,	14c

Fresh and Cured Meats, all kinds.

Remember this sale is only to last 30 days, but it gives you the chance to lay in supplies to last you the coming season. There are hundreds of articles not mentioned in this circular but all are included in the Clearance Sale Prices.

SHAPIRO BROS. MAPLETON, PA.